

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Further reaction to U.S. Sanctions — A Lebanese Government note to the UN secretary general criticized the U.S. measures aimed at isolating Beirut Airport and warned that Lebanon reserves the right to call a UN Security Council meeting on the issue. The note, which was broadcast by Beirut radio 6 July, accused the United States of ignoring the political reasons for the hijacking and of punishing innocent parties while failing to punish the real culprits. In related developments, a Foreign Ministry official announced that Lebanon has asked the Arab League for an emergency foreign ministers' meeting to confront the U.S. measures, the radio noted, and informed sources disclosed that Lebanon is considering asking the Arab Transport Federation to discuss a boycott of all U.S. civil aviation and shipping.

The call for economic countermeasures against the United States was echoed by Iran and Libya in official statements broadcast respectively by Tehran radio and Voice of Greater Arab Homeland. Iran urged the Arab states to close their airports and airspace to U.S. flights while Libya called for a "comprehensive boycott" against U.S. aircraft, ships, and goods.

Damascus talks, security situation — Prime Minister Rashid Kerami, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri, and other Lebanese Muslim leaders held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam over the weekend, according to Damascus radio and television reports. The discussions in Damascus focused on measures to restore security and national accord. Meanwhile, Syria has withdrawn one-fifth of its troops from Lebanon, the Israeli defense minister disclosed in a statement cited by Jerusalem radio. In southern Lebanon, Amal militia captured seven army of southern Lebanon (ASL) soldiers in a 5 July attack on an ASL post in a village some 6 miles west of Israel's northern border, Jerusalem radio reported.

Iran

Officials changed — Due to "too much work and fatigue," the state public prosecutor has been replaced by Musavi Khoiniha, a "scholar who is highly committed," Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini stated in an announcement broadcast by Tehran radio. As for the recent change in the naval command, KUNA cited reports that Khomeini relieved the Navy commander from his post because the latter "objected" to the detention of the Kuwaiti ship *Al-Muharraq*, which *GULF DAILY NEWS* asserted will be freed by the Iranians in "mid-July."

Bomb — A concussion bomb exploded in central Tehran 7 July disrupting traffic for 10 minutes, IRNA revealed, adding that "agents of imperialism" were responsible.

Far East visit results — Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in comments at a 7 July Majlis session covered by IRNA, viewed his trip to the PRC and Japan as a "successful prelude" to Iran taking its rightful place in the East and West blocs, and added that the visits were a "new move" in Iranian foreign and international policy. He also maintained that according to "some Japanese officials," his 5 July interview on Japanese television convinced "at least half" of the Japanese people about Iran's legitimate stand on the Iran-Iraq war.

Shelling moratorium — Iranian combatants are under strict orders not to shell Iraqi border towns "until further notice," a military spokesman announced, according to IRNA.

IRNA on Egyptian Muslims — "Thousands" of Egyptian Muslims at Cairo's Al-Nur Mosque condemned the West and East and called for the establishment of an "Islamic Republic of Egypt," IRNA reported 6 July, adding that riot police "laid siege" to the mosque with riot control gear.

OPEC

OPEC oil ministers have decided to "defend" the organization's price and market share, the OPEC chairman stated at the close of their fourth meeting in Vienna in remarks related by WAKH. The formation of a "marketing control" organization within OPEC is under discussion while "most" ministers agreed to a floating production ceiling which would "fluctuate" seasonally," the agency added.

Sudan

Former President Ja'far Numayri can be tried for his "crimes" in Sudan and classified as a criminal for extradition from Egypt, Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad claimed in an interview published by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* 6 July, adding that he thought Egypt's constitution did not provide shelter for criminals. The attorney general, however, maintained that the Sudanese penal code does not allow for trials "in absentia," and did not "sanction this method" for trying the deposed president, SUNA reported. This does not preclude forming a "special court with special procedures," the attorney general added.

While denying any "strategic alliance" between Sudan and Libya, the defense minister revealed that the two sides signed a joint military protocol at the conclusion of his 9-day visit to Libya, SUNA disclosed. The protocol provides for support to the Sudanese Armed Forces in the areas of transportation, equipment, and training as well as to the Navy and air defense.

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'Arafat Discusses TWA Hijacking, Conspiracy

JN061745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the hijacking of the U.S. airliner in Beirut and the detention of the hostages was an attempt to conceal the crime against the Palestinian camps in Beirut. He pointed out that this incident is a cheap act against the Arabs in West Beirut.

In an interview with the London-based magazine *AL-DUSTUR*, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that the massacres against the Palestinians are continuing, and that they are now taking place in Sabra and Shatila, not by Zionist Sharon, but by the Arab Sharons. He said that this hideous plot is being carried out against children, women, and old men.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that the conspiracy is also aimed at expelling half a million Palestinians from Lebanon within the factional plan being implemented in Lebanon in accordance with an agreement between U.S. envoy Richard Murphy and the president of the Syrian regime, Hafiz al-Asad — an agreement which was called Camp Murphy and is aimed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Fatah Council Issues Statement on Beirut Camps

JN051911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1833 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jul (INA) — The Fatah Revolutionary Council has warned against attempts to split Palestinian ranks inside Beirut's Palestinian camps. In a statement at the conclusion of its session here today, the Council noted that these attempts by the Syrian regime and the Amal movement's militia are aimed at creating an intra-Palestinian struggle within a plot that they are currently implementing. The council denounced the so-called Damascus agreement signed on 17 June, describing it as a plot aimed at disarming the Palestinian camps and destroying the PLO and its legitimacy.

The Council pointed out that the cease-fire, which was planned and announced on 17 June, is part of the maneuvers and tactics certain parties are carrying out with the aim of creating breathing space and penetrating the camps from within. The statement said that the war of the camps was planned with the aim of establishing protective belts to preserve the security of occupied Palestine's northern border, prevent fedayeen operations, and establish sectarian entities in Lebanon.

PLO Issues Statement on Amal Attacks on Shatila

GF071939 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The PLO has issued a statement on the repeated crimes perpetrated by the Amal gangs and the Lebanese Army against our people in Beirut. The statement says:

The Amal movement militias continue to perpetrate their crimes against Palestinian citizens in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps in Beirut as part of the daily attacks

carried out by these sectarian gangs who are arresting, harassing, provoking, and expelling the Palestinian citizens.

There were repeated criminal attempts in the Shatila camp yesterday and the day before. A group of the Amal gangs sought to storm the outskirts of the Shatila camp under cover of heavy fire from automatic weapons. A number of Palestinian residents were martyred and others were wounded.

In the face of such repeated savage attacks by Amal gangs and the Lebanese Army, with the support of some quarters, against the refugee camps of our people — exploiting our heroes' adherence to the cease-fire that was not observed for a single moment by the Amal gangs — we warn once again that such attacks will not succeed in shaking the steadfastness of our people and refugee camps. The heroes who defended our people's honor and dignity throughout the past months in the face of the savage extermination attacks will not stand idly by in the face of such aggression and provocations, the abduction of citizens, and the daily murders.

The PLO once again holds the Lebanese authorities, the aggressors, and those who are behind them responsible for the consequences of the chain of escalation in the situation that is being carried out by the Amal gangs against the refugee camps of our people in Beirut and Lebanon.

PLO Agrees to Arab League Meeting on Lebanon

JN071713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis and its permanent representative to the Arab League, has said that the PLO agrees to a meeting of the Arab League Council out of its firm stand on defending Lebanon's unity and sovereignty. Bal'awi added that the PLO has always been concerned about defending the Lebanese people's rights and their supreme national interests. He said the PLO places all its potential in support of the Lebanese people and to confront any threats to its sovereignty and independence.

Lebanon yesterday called for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council on the foreign ministers level in order to adopt a unified Arab stand in light of the U.S. measures against Beirut International Airport.

Fatah's Al-Hasan Views Joint Delegation Contacts

JN070928 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
7 Jul 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Tunis, (QNA) — Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and chairman of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee, has said that the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation has found during its recent talks in Paris and Rome a great understanding of the February agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO to achieve a just settlement of the Palestinian people's problem.

Speaking to QNA yesterday, Al-Hasan expressed the belief that the U.S.-USSR summit in November could produce important results concerning the Middle East problem. He said: The USSR views the Middle East as a vital security zone. Therefore, the U.S.-Soviet meeting could produce major results.

Al-Hasan reaffirmed that the February agreement is a mechanism for the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit. This point, he said, was stressed in the joint delegation's talks in China, Paris, and Rome.

Al-Hasan announced that contacts will begin soon with Luxembourg in its capacity as the current chairman of the EC. He also announced that the method of contact with Britain has not yet been determined. It is believed, he said, that the British Government takes into consideration the U.S. stand, which will become clear during U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's forthcoming visit to Jordan and possible meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Khalaf on Palestinian-Jordan Agreement, Arab Summit
LD051842 Kuwait KUNA in English 1732 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, July 5 (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian official has affirmed his opposition to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement and stressed that Syria will attend the emergency Arab summit because it could not afford more isolation.

The Tunisian weekly newspaper *AL-ILAN* Friday quoted Fatah Central Committee member and the Palestinian revolution's security head Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, as expressing belief that the agreement will not open new horizons to solve the Palestinian question.

He explained that the U.S. demands are clear, namely finding a Jordanian delegation with a number of Palestinians that have no connection with the PLO and demanding a PLO recognition of the 242 Security Council resolution.

"Thus, we find this agreement unnecessary particularly when holding an international conference is not approved by the American Administration," he added.

Asked whether his stance falls in line with the so-called distribution of roles in the Central Committee, Abu Iyad said "I would have welcomed that but the truth is contrary."

"I do not doubt the patriotism of those who signed the Amman agreement but I merely say that they maintained faulty calculations," he elaborated, adding "we do not have breakaways, if we disagree we discuss it within legitimate bodies."

Khalaf described the recent tour to France, Italy, and the Vatican by a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a "political and informational move only." Khalaf supported the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan's call for an emergency Arab summit but asserted that the idea of discussing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement or the return of Egypt into the Arab League at this proposed conference is a crime against the PLO and the Palestinian people.

"The discussions should center on the Palestinian cause, the Fes resolutions, the seven-member committee and Arab solidarity," he noted.

Asked on Syria's participation in that summit, Abu Iyad said "Syria cannot but attend so that its isolation which started following the camps war, would not increase."

The Palestinian leader expressed appreciation to the Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's stand over the camps war and described Fatah-Libya relations as witnessing a "slow change."

Abu Iyad affirmed the PLO's stable stand against the hijacking of civilian planes "even when a number of our brothers were doing that."

Asked on his evaluation of Palestinian-Soviet relationship, he said that "our relations with the Soviet Union should be satisfactory whether we liked it or not because in this world there are two conflicting powers, America and the Soviet Union."

"Moscow supports the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the PLO's sole and legitimate representation of the Palestinian people while Washington ignores the Palestinian people's rights and does not recognize the PLO," he noted.

Despite present cloud in the Soviet-Palestinian relations due to the Amman agreement, yet they remain strong, he added.

Khalaf charged Syria of harboring a political play for Lebanon backed by certain Lebanese parties particularly Amal aimed at disarming the Palestinians and national Lebanese forces and imposing Syrian will.

Further on OPEC Ministerial Meeting in Vienna
AU061948 Paris AFP in English 1942 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, July 6 (AFP) — OPEC oil ministers wound up another round of talks here tonight with their chairman, Indonesia's Dr. Subroto, saying they were now looking for "immediate" measures to "defend" OPEC's official price range and market share.

Libya's oil secretary Fawzi al-Shakshuki separately said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was headed for a decision to lower its production ceiling by 1.0 to 1.5 million barrels a day (MBD) from its present level of 16 MBD.

Dr. Subroto said the ministers had come to the conclusion that the setting up of "a new body or committee" to control marketing of OPEC crude might require "some time" to be operational.

The ministers were now "thinking of steps that can be immediately taken to defend the prices and the market share" of the 13 member-countries, he said.

They would discuss this in continued "consultative" talks tomorrow.

Asked what they would do about output, the Indonesian minister said that what the meeting had decided was to "defend the market share, and that is the ceiling set already at 16 MBD."

Asked how they would do this, Dr. Subroto said: "We'll save that for tomorrow."

Observers saw a discrepancy between Mr. al-Shakshuki's remarks and Dr. Subroto's suggestion that the production ceiling would be left untouched.

Venezuelan Minister on Prices
LD071424 Vienna OPECNA in English 1032 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, 7 July 85 (OPECNA) — By driving the price of oil "significantly downward", industrialized nations are setting the stage for future oil crises, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said here today.

In a statement issued on the third day of OPEC consultations on ways to stabilize the world oil market, Hernandez declared: "Developed countries are showing the same short-sightedness they exhibited in the 1950s and 1960s when depressed oil prices contributed to create the oil crisis of the early 1970s."

He said the continuing pressure for lower oil prices made consumers more dependent and vulnerable to sharp price increases.

"Some developed countries hold the erroneous view that if prices fall, they will only drop two or three dollars," he went on. "But if OPEC ceases to function effectively, there will be anarchy in the market, with prices coming down rapidly to very low levels."

The Venezuelan minister stressed: "OPEC is interested in orderly markets. We have a role to play in the creation of stable

energy markets in general and in the oil market in particular. For this to occur, stability has to return to world oil markets."

He called on developed countries to be "more sensitive to the long-term well-being of consumers, instead of trying to drive down the price of oil".

Hernandez pointed out that a sharp decrease in oil prices would also endanger stability in world financial markets.

He warned: "Countries like Mexico, Venezuela, Nigeria and many others would have serious difficulties in honouring their debts. Development plans in producing countries would have to be curtailed, imports from industrialized nations would be cut back, and billion dollar contracts held by international companies in oil exporting countries would be imperiled."

New Body 'To Control Market'
LD061311 Kuwait KUNA in English 1202 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, July 6 (KUNA) — OPEC President Subroto (Indonesia) recessed the morning consultation among 12 of the 13 OPEC ministers shortly before 1100 hrs GMT and adjourned the meeting until 1500 hours g. [as received] again for the Vienna Intercontinental Hotel this Saturday.

The consultation's approach he indicated 'is to defence OPEC prices' and to continue to examine proposals.

A new body is to be created, he said, 'to control the market' he did not elaborate. Saudi Minister Yamani was absent from the morning consultation Saturday.

Price Structure Unchanged
AU071940 Paris AFP in English 1931 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, July 7 (AFP) — OPEC oil ministers wound up three days of talks here tonight after deciding to "defend" the organization's official crude oil prices and to meet again in "ordinary" conference in Geneva on July 22.

The conference president, Dr Subroto of Indonesia, said there was a "consensus" by all countries to maintain the OPEC price structure and to keep the production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day unchanged.

Gabonese oil minister Etienne Tchioba said afterwards that individual national quotas would also remain unchanged.

Asked by AFP what he thought of the outcome of the meeting Saudi Arabia's oil minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani merely replied "very good".

Meeting Concludes
GF070750 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, 6 Jul (WAKH) — OPEC oil ministers concluded today their fourth meeting in Vienna.

Dr Subroto, current chairman of OPEC and Indonesian mining and energy minister, said in a statement to reporters following the meeting that the ministers have decided to defend the OPEC share and its official prices.

Dr Subroto added that the ministers have been discussing since the beginning of the meetings yesterday, a number of immediate measures which may be adopted to achieve the desired aim of defending the revenues of the 13 member-countries, in what seems to be an indication that the ministerial council might face difficulties in agreeing on the establishment of an organization for "marketing control" which is being discussed now by marketing experts from the member-countries.

WAKH quoted conference sources as saying that a proposal made by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, providing for floating production and preserving prices is meeting with preliminary agreement by most of the ministers.

The proposal provides for OPEC to cover its market needs on the basis of official prices, without any increase or reduction.

It can be understood from this proposal that the production ceiling of OPEC will fluctuate seasonally, that is, it will rise in winter to more than 16 million BPD, which is the current production ceiling, and will drop in summer when demand for oil is less.

The committee of marketing experts is still meeting after 5 hours of discussion, which some officials have described as taking place in a scientific and serious climate.

However, these sources said that it appears to be difficult for the ministerial council to agree to strong control measures in addition to the current measures which are being carried out by the Supreme Control Council under Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, without going back to their heads of state, which gives the impression that the marketing control organization will require some time before it comes into being.

The sources said that there are numerous ideas on this organizations's work, some of which provide for its being part of the ministerial follow-up committee which is chaired by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah.

The ministers agreed to advance the date of this meeting following the escalation of the campaign waged against OPEC by consumer countries and industrial companies aided by non-OPEC oil-producing countries.

AFP on Differences Over Pricing, Production
HK060820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0714 GMT 6 Jul 85

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Vienna, July 6 (AFP) — The 13 OPEC countries remain sharply divided on ways to stem the impact of adverse market

forces on their crude oil export incomes as their oil ministers start a second day of "exploratory" talks here today.

Conference sources said overnight that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were divided into at least two camps, while Saudi Arabia's influential oil minister, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, had still to show his hand.

The sources said Algeria, Libya and Iran were leading the opposition against further cuts in official OPEC crude prices. Nigeria, Ecuador and Venezuela, faced with heavy debt charges, were holding out against a possible lowering of OPEC's production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day, the sources said.

These countries "need every cent they can cash in on their crude sales," one Western oil expert said, adding that adjusting the output limit would have little immediate impact because current OPEC production is running at no more than 14.5 million barrels a day. The United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mana Sa'id Otaiba, meanwhile said OPEC's response to volatility in world demand for crude should be to "leave production floating" and "follow the market" while keeping official prices unchanged." [Quotation marks as received]

"We are against [words indistinct] said. Iran joined Algeria and Libya in January in opposing a realignment of prices for light and heavy oils that marginally reduced the average cost of OPEC crudes. The current OPEC chairman, Indonesia's Subroto, said ministers were to work today on new approaches "different" from solutions that OPEC has vainly tried so far to check a downward drift of oil prices. He declined to elaborate.

Subroto, who said earlier this week that he would like to avoid lowering either prices or production limits, said the initial round of talks had focused on whether to apply "an increased dose" of supply reductions or to "try a new treatment" that still had to be specified. Oil traders and industry experts awaiting the outcome of the talks said they had the impression that OPEC countries were short of ideas because the rapid growth of spot market and market-related trading, from five percent of the world total to perhaps three-quarters at present, had created a new situation.

They asserted that if OPEC did not adjust its prices, the organization must cut back its global output to match declining consumption in industrial countries. But this would reopen the touchy issue of the [word indistinct] of national production quotas, raising the prospect of prolonged haggling among the 13 countries. These sources also questioned the feasibility of "accordion quotas" required to implement the idea advanced by Mr Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates minister, for "floating" production limits.

Conference sources noted that Saudi Arabia served notice ahead of the meeting that its priority is to restore OPEC pricing and production discipline in order to raise its own output from present "unacceptable" levels of between 2.2 million and 2.4 million barrels a day.

GULF AFFAIRS

Iran Expected To Release Ship in Mid-July

GF060754 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
6 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] A Kuwaiti-registered ship detained by Iran in the Gulf of Oman on June 20 is expected to be freed in mid-July after goods destined for Iraq are unloaded, a senior Kuwaiti shipping official was quoted as saying yesterday.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Company Chairman 'Abd al-Fatah al-Badr, quoted by local newspaper *AL-RAY'AL-'AMM*, said two tonnes of goods destined for Iraq would be unloaded from the 23,000-tonne *Al-Muharraq*.

He did not give details, but he said the ship — run by the Kuwait-based United Arab Shipping Company — was carrying 10,000 tonnes of goods when intercepted by Iranian gunboats and escorted to Bandar 'Abbas with its crew en route from Europe to the Gulf.

AL-QABAS Interviews GCC Official On Gulf Security

LD061029 Kuwait KUNA in English 0905 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 6 (KUNA) — Secretary-General of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah asserted here Saturday that there is no other alternative for self-reliance in protecting Gulf security as decided during the latest GCC summit in Kuwait and revealed that an integrated Gulf force will soon [be] established.

In an interview published today by *AL-QABAS* daily, the secretary said that the next stage in bolstering Gulf defences is to connect Gulf defence measures and means to form a united and integrated forces.

On the Gulf security agreement, Bisharah said it is an attempt to control crimes such as murder, theft and others in a collective manner and noted that the recent events in the region make it imperative to adopt a new approach towards the concept of security.

He indicated that during their upcoming meeting in September, Gulf interior ministers will look into new perils threatening security in the region with the aim of protecting the area against their evils through stern, modern, and creative means.

The official said that though the principle that defence of the Gulf is the exclusive responsibility of its states is a costly one, yet it is (?indispensable), adding "sleeping on a strange pillow [words indistinct] unpleasant dreams."

In conclusion, Bisharah hoped that over the next five years, the GCC states, of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman will realize integration in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields.

AL-ITTIHAD on GCC-EEC Petrochemical Talks

GF060918 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jul (QNA) — Official Bahraini sources have been quoted as saying that the talks between the GCC and the EEC on petrochemicals did not reach an impasse and that more contacts will be held between the two sides shortly.

In a statement published in the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the sources said Claude Cheysson, who is in charge of Arab affairs in the EEC, will visit Saudi Arabia shortly to reach a formula satisfactory to the concerned parties on the EEC's decision to impose restrictions on Gulf petrochemical exports to European markets.

Cheysson's visit to Saudi Arabia was scheduled to take place on 28 June.

KUWAIT

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Urges Soviet Mideast Moves

LD060905 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jul (KUNA) — In its editorial today *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* called on the Soviet Union to submit something "positive" to solve the Middle East problem. It said that "if they wanted, the comrades in the Kremlin could submit something tangible for the Arabs and their cause by compelling America to take action or even through the exchange of advantages and benefits."

It added that former Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's initiative to convene an international conference for resolving the Middle East problem, which would be attended by all concerned parties "has become an excuse for blackmail and a means to preserve self-respect and no more."

It called on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan and said: "If Moscow were serious in applying its principles and slogans, it would withdrawn from Afghanistan and by doing so gain the friendship of more than 800 million Muslims in the world". The paper accused "the Soviet horse" of always falling in Arab fields and said it could not, not even once, wrest a win in the race.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Reagan-Gorbachev Summit

GF051636 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1010 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Kuwait's *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said that every agreement between the United States and the USSR is based on spoils, interests, and influence.

The paper remarked that the future summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU "will not depart from this framework and this principle." The paper added: "The practical results of the previous summits between the leaders of the two superpowers are evidence of this whether in Latin America, Asia, or Africa."

The paper expected the Middle East to experience some kind of "truce or escalation" while waiting for the maps to be prepared by the two superpowers, the lines that will be drawn, and the interests that will be reaped from the summit which will be held in November, 1985.

AL-ANBA' Defends Security Measures, Deportations

GF071702 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic

6 Jul 85 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "No Voice Rises Above Kuwait's Security"]

[Excerpts] We understand that some voices are calling for stiffening security measures and tightening the strong, decisive, and efficient control. We understand that some people are calling for Kuwait to put security above all other considerations, because a threat still exists and because Kuwait is above all; no voice rises above Kuwait's voice, stability, and safety.

However, we do not understand a voice that, even though it is protected by parliamentary immunity and even though it is individual, is heard objecting to the security measures and casting doubts on them, calling for relaxing and easing them so that things will remain awry and the area will become easy and open to acts by every saboteur and criminal.

In truth, we are surprised and wonder about the question raised by one of the honorable National Assembly deputies during the Assembly's session on 2 July. The deputy raised doubts and rumors about the security issue. Although our surprise exceeds that limit to denunciation, all this will not prevent us from discussing things quietly and patiently, without convulsions or passion, so that these voices which are out of tune with our national feelings, will understand that no voice rises above Kuwait's voice, security, and stability.

Kuwait faced a series of unlimited threats. Those threats were carried out in acts of terrorism, sabotage, and impudent arrogance through the criminal and pandering attempt to blow up the motorcade of his highness the amir, the symbol of Kuwait's dignity and its national and independent policy. Although providence thwarted the acts of the criminal saboteurs, threats still exist and impudent arrogance continues. The menacing threat is still a nightmare because the snake of terrorism goes unchecked in the region, and casts forth its poison and its black malice and continues its criminal designs.

In his Assembly speech, the owner of the strange parliamentary voice called for abolishing deportation based on the belief that a deported person is either a criminal and should be tried or innocent and should remain free, doing whatever he wants in our society, free from security and other measures. You who talk only in theories and see Kuwait's security only as a minor issue, despite all the threats menacing us: Do you not share with us the view that amid the threats around us and amid the terrorist plots sweeping the region, there is something called "preventive measures" which do not conflict with the Constitution, but rather manifest its deep spirit and meaning in protecting Kuwait against all evils? Do you not share with us the view that a few people residing in our country have put themselves under suspicion,

although not reaching the level of indictment? Are there not among these people some who have linked themselves to intelligence services alien to our country and who have made themselves tools for this country or that, and who have joined some suspicious organizations, groups, and parties? Do these people not deserve deportation? Or shall we wait until they take part in criminal acts of sabotage and then arrest them after harm has been done?

Deportation is the least possible preventive measure, particularly since in many cases it involves the humanitarian consideration of allowing the deported people time to settle their affairs.

May God protect Kuwait against all evils and against everyone trying to play with its security and peace, and against everyone alien to it and to the feelings of its people and contrary to the considerations of its supreme interest.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Comments on GCC Meeting

GF071946 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT

7 Jul 85

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah made a statement to radio, television, and press correspondents prior to his departure today at the head of an Omani delegation to the 15th session of the GCC foreign ministers conference, scheduled to be held in the Saudi city of Abha on 8 July. He said that at the conference the most important developments in the region will be discussed and the framework of the political discussion of the Arab situation and the existing complications will be reviewed. He said efforts will be made to initiate GCC assistance to bring about a reasonable degree of Arab solidarity.

He added: In light of current efforts to bring about agreement among Arab states, the agenda of the proposed Arab summit includes discussion of current problems, such as the Iran-Iraq war, events in Lebanon, and the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative which seeks to achieve a peaceful solution to the Middle East question.

He added: There are also pressing issues that concern the area and its security. The Gulf countries must face sabotage, especially following the events in Kuwait. Officials in the Gulf countries will be asked to draw up practical measures and a plan to combat terrorism in the region.

QATAR

Heir Apparent Receives ICO Secretary General

GF071048 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 7 Jul (QNA) — Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir and heir apparent of Qatar, today received Sharif al-Din Pirzada, ICO secretary general, who is currently visiting Doha.

During the meeting, they reviewed ICO activities and the efforts it is making to find suitable solutions to the problems facing the Islamic world.

The deputy amir and heir apparent of Qatar expressed Qatar's appreciation and support for the ICO and its constructive role, which contributes to fulfilling the Islamic world's aspirations for progress and advancement.

Sharif al-Din Pirzada arrived in Doha last night on a visit to last several days.

AL-'ARAB on U.S. Policy on Lebanon, Arab Stand
GF060718 Doha QNA in Arabic 0635 GMT 6 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Doha, 6 Jul (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* today calls for a strong Arab stand toward the United States for its recent measures against Lebanon.

In its editorial today, the newspaper says that the U.S. decision to impose a siege on Beirut Airport is directed not only against Lebanon, but against the Arab nation. This action requires all Arabs to move to counter it. The paper adds: It is now clear, more than ever, that (the problem) is not besieged Lebanon, with its struggling nationalistic masses, but the United States, with its aggressive policy and grave imperialist designs. The paper notes the mounting rejection of U.S. policies, both on the international level and in the United States itself, where many voices are loudly warning against the serious policy of the Reagan administration concerning the Lebanese people and the Middle East crisis in general.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-YAWM Criticizes U.S. Measures Against Lebanon
GF071841 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 6 Jul 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Terrorism and Its Causes"]

[Text] The U.S. measures to isolate Beirut International Airport on the pretext of punishing the terrorism directed against the United States illustrates the failure of the Reagan administration to confront such terrorism with civilized methods. The most important reason for such failure is the failure of the United States to understand the causes that led to terrorism against U.S. interests — so much so that those whom the United States calls terrorists were happy with the massing of U.S. warships in Lebanese territorial waters during the hostage crisis.

The combating of terrorism must begin with a review by the United States of its actions and policies in the Middle East. The United States' consistent adoption of the Zionist view is the most important factor for terrorism against the United States. Ever since its independence from European colonialism, the Arab world has been associating the United States with its flagrant support for the Zionist aggression against Arab society. All future U.S. stands are seen, in the light of experience, as support-

ive of Israel and adopting the Israeli view that aims to wipe out Arab existence.

We reject terrorism. However, the United States cannot ignore the factors that led to terrorism against it. Arab society sometimes hesitates to condemn clear acts of terrorism against the United States, because it has bitterly suffered as a result of the U.S. political stands toward the Arab cause. Then came the recent U.S. measures to punish terrorism, measures that in fact punish Lebanese society for a crime they have not committed, and places on the Lebanese yet another burden in addition to the burdens they are already shouldering as a result of a devastating civil war. Moreover, these U.S. measures will not stop terrorism against the United States — indeed, they may lead to the escalation of anti-U.S. terrorism, for the terrorists will not be hurt at all by the U.S. boycott of Beirut Airport.

It would not be a shame for the United States to review its stands, which led to the outbreak of the battle between it and terrorism, and which is the cause of the lack of great Arab sympathy with the U.S. view — even against flagrant terrorism.

Riyadh Discusses Reagan-Gorbachev Summit
GF071036 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jul 85

["News and Comment" by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] Observers expect the upcoming meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev to be an opportunity for finding a solution to a number of disputed issues.

Although the meeting will not take place for 5 months, in late November, international reaction to this meeting has begun to surface. Almost everyone agrees that reaching definite results contributing toward reducing the intensity of the mutual crisis of confidence between the United States and the USSR is not possible. This is based on the fact that unresolved and mutual problems appear too severe to be resolved in one meeting, or several, at the summit level. Professional political experts for both sides have negotiated the disputed issues for many years.

As is known, the principal issue casting a shadow on relations between Washington and Moscow is the arms race and the attempt by each to possess the greatest possible number of weapons, thus creating a position of superiority over the other side, since, in the superpowers' view, such superiority would allow the superior side to dictate conditions in negotiations. It appears that so far this has not happened, which has made the arms race and development of the means of destruction a principal concern for both sides.

Into this climate comes the two leaders' summit meeting in Geneva and an increasing lack of optimism for reaching an agreement. This does not mean, however, that the two leaders, who will be meeting for the first time, will refrain from discussing ideas which may help to find common denominators in the views concerning the truth of the dispute: 3 issues, particularly as the Soviets are paving the way for this meeting by saying that they will assert, through it, their desire to correct the course of their

relations with Washington. Observers, however, dismiss that the Soviets have such a desire, except to the extent to which they can obtain concessions from the Americans. Observers also rule this out because the meeting will take place at a time when the U.S. Administration insists on increasing its armaments, particularly with space weapons, which the Americans intend to make a factor to compel the Soviets to deal seriously in arms reduction negotiations, which have been going on for many years without any practical results.

UAE

Two Mines Found; Ships Warned

GF051436 *Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*
5 Jul 85 pp 1, 18

[Text] Abu Dhabi, (KUNA)—The magazine *DIR' AL-WATAN*

[Shield of the Homeland], which is published by the Moral Guidance and Public Relations Department at the General Command of the UAE Armed Forces, reports in its latest issue that a sea mine has been found on the coast of the island of (Wuh) in the UAE.

In an interview with *DIR' AL-WATAN*, Lieutenant Colonel Khalid Ibrahim al-Nu'aymi, commander of the operations division in the UAE Armed Forces, said that a soldier contacted the Armed Forces Command and reported seeing two strange objects on the island of (Wuh), one off the coast and the other in the sea, 150 meters from the shore. The soldier who saw the two objects was summoned and met with the chief of military operations. A unit was sent to the site and determine the positions of the two objects. One of the two objects located — it was a sea mine. It was photographed, then destroyed.

The second sea mine is in the sea and could not be located. Al-Nu'aymi added that it is believed that the sea mine is of Russian make of the YAM type.

Lieutenant Colonel Al-Nu'aymi said that all units of the Armed Forces concerned with the matter, and other state services, have been notified.

The commander of the operations division asked all citizens to immediately inform officials if they see any strange object, so that it can be identified. He warned captains of big and small vessels not to approach any strange objects.

AL-KHALIJ Urges Support for Lebanon Against U.S.

GF071653 *Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*
7 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Who Can Support Lebanon Other Than Its Nation?"]

[Text] Despite all the past, present, and future circumstances which prompted and continue to prompt some Arabs and some Lebanese to say "Lebanon must be left alone," and "Lebanon is a Lebanese affair," Lebanon deserves to have all the Arab nation

move to give it real support to abort the U.S. aggression which aims to strangle that Arab country which has repeatedly paid a heavy price.

Lebanon and the Lebanese people, who have fought and have made sacrifices and resisted, deserve to have Arab trade unions act on the regional and pan-Arab levels and enforce an all-out boycott of all civilian U.S. aircraft and vessels so that the United States will realize that we are not a herd of sheep whose members can be slaughtered one after the other.

The decision which the United States is carrying out, and is trying hard to persuade its allies and friends to follow, requires a confrontation on the same level: Arab governments, organizations, and trade unions must move and appeal to all free men in the world to show solidarity and adopt practical stands against the United States and those who follow its example in boycotting Beirut Airport or refuse to allow Lebanese civilian aircraft to land in their airports.

Opportunities repeatedly escape us, opportunities that could have served as a prelude to resuscitating the Arab will, opportunities that make it necessary for the Arabs to now adopt a collective stand — because the United States has swallowed the promises and pledges it made when its fingers were being trodden upon at Beirut Airport. It is not a party or a sect or a group that is being threatened in Lebanon. What is being threatened is the legality that must be supported by all other Arab legalities. It is the entire Lebanese people, without exception, who are being threatened, and all Arab peoples must stand by them.

It is a new and decisive choice for the Arabs, governors and governed. There is no alternative to success, because if the United States succeeds in strangling a country like Lebanon, the chain will not stop there. The United States will look for the next scapegoat, particularly as it has already determined what other Arab parties will be punished.

KHALEEJ TIMES Welcomes U.S.-Soviet Summit

GF061100 *Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English*
6 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Fresh Start With the Summit"]

[Text] After months of speculation and behind-the-scene discussions, particularly since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, it has now been announced that the American and Soviet leaders will meet in Geneva in November for the first summit between the superpowers in seven years. In 1979, when Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev had met to sign the climactic Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (Salt II), they had agreed to hold regular summit meetings. The fact that none was held during the first term of Mr Reagan's Presidency was indicative of the strained relations between the superpowers; the news that the two leaders will at last meet will thus be received with a tremendous sigh of relief.

During the 10 summits so far since World War II, various subjects have been discussed, but disarmament has naturally been the perennial theme. Since the Cold War era, the two

superpowers have been locked in a suicidal arms race. The world is now poised on a new frontier of self-destruction by the steps being taken to militarise outer space through the 'Space Wars' programmes that will also soak up trillions of dollars that could be better used to eradicate hunger and disease throughout the world. Nuclear arms and space weapons will therefore top the agenda of the November summit. Mr Reagan's decision last month to adhere to Salt II, despite his fulminations against it in the past, may be one sign of a new realism that augurs well for the summit.

The summit will also mark a fresh start for the new leadership that is emerging in Moscow. Mr Gorbachev seems determined to put his own stamp on his country's foreign relations. The veteran Soviet diplomat, Andrey Gromyko, has just been elevated to the Presidency after 28 years as his country's foreign minister. Although it is unlikely that this change indicates any break with the past in substance, it may create a new political climate that may open new avenues for co-existence and cooperation.

While Third World issues have rarely figured in previous summits, there are a number of issues which have been deadlocked as a result of diametrically opposed positions adopted by the superpowers. The most central problem, of course, concerns the Middle East. Washington is determined to deny Moscow any say in the resolution of the conflict and is opposed to an international conference on the issue. Although there have been discussions recently between the two on the question, it does not appear that Mr Reagan is prepared yet to change his position. The danger here is that in such situations, the superpowers may be prepared behind closed doors to enter into a deal above our heads. Indeed, sometime back it was reported that such a trade-off had been negotiated which recognised Soviet hegemony in Afghanistan in return for a free hand for America in the Middle East. Therefore, while any summit that helps reduce international tensions would be welcomed, it should be made clear to the superpowers that they have no right to determine our fate without our consent.

AL-ITTIHAD Comments on Vienna OPEC Meeting *GF080710 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0550 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jul (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* emphasizes that OPEC is the only organization in the world which is able, despite its current circumstances, to influence prices defend its prices and its share in the oil market if unity is achieved to make sacrifices to restore the lost market stability.

In its editorial today, the newspaper says that the outcome of the OPEC oil ministers in Vienna shows that the organization's member countries see their problem clearly and that they know very well how to come out of their current crisis. "However, this stand should crystallize in clear and binding resolutions through an extraordinary or ordinary conference. More importantly, all OPEC producers should be committed to any resolutions they concur on," the paper says.

The newspaper affirms that oil market stability is useful, not only to OPEC countries, but to all non-OPEC producers and oil

consumers. It is useful to non-OPEC producers because it fulfills their interest in obtaining better revenues, and it is useful to consumers because it avoids future crises, it adds.

In this regard, the newspaper notes what some OPEC ministers were yesterday calling on industrialized countries and non-OPEC oil producers to have a more comprehensive view of the future and not to put the OPEC countries "in a corner" that will force them to defend their interests at the expense of all parties.

PDRY

Chairman Contacts Syrian, Algerian Presidents *GF071933 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT* 7 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, had telephone conversations this evening with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid. He discussed with them the current Arab situation and developments. He also exchanged views with them on these developments and on coordinating the stands of Arab progressive governments to counter the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our Arab peoples and region and the need to unify the forces of the Arab national liberation movement in the current stage and enhance Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism. The brother secretary general also exchanged views with the Syrian and Algerian presidents on many issues and developments on the international level and on their relationship with issues which concern our Arab peoples.

Chairman Receives Algerian President's Message *GF071355 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT* 7 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received at the secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium Brother Mohamed el-'Arabi, the Algerian ambassador in Aden.

The brother ambassador delivered to the brother chairman a written message from his brother, Chedli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and FLN secretary general, on relations between the two brotherly parties and countries and the current Arab situation.

During the meeting, the brother chairman emphasized that our country's relations with Algeria are progressing and that they serve the goals of the two countries, the interests of the two brotherly peoples, and our fateful Arab issues. They also discussed a number of issues pertaining to spheres of cooperation, the implementation of projects Algeria is financing, and the cooperation protocols signed between the two countries.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad asked the brother ambassador to convey his wishes to his brother, Chedli Bendjedid.

Chairman Receives PFLP, DFLP Officials

*GF071411 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
7 Jul 85*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received in separate audiences in his office at the secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium Brothers 'Abu al-'Abd Yunus, PFLP Political Bureau member, and Salih Ra'fat, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

During the meetings, the chairman discussed the relations of struggle between the YSP and the Palestinian revolution and our country's stance toward various Palestinian and Arab issues in a way that would enhance the status and strength of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab national liberation movement to counteract the imperialist and Zionist plots in the region.

The brother secretary general reiterated the stand of our party and people in support of the Palestinian people, calling for consolidating their struggle and revolution as a guarantee to preserve the Palestinian revolution and its national liberation trend to champion the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Brothers Abu al-'Abd Yunus and Salih Ra'fat expressed esteemed appreciation for the PDRY's nationalist principled stand at all times in support for the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle and causes of our Arab peoples. This stand has won the esteem and respect of all nationalist Palestinian and Arab forces. They expressed the conviction that the goals the Palestinian people are struggling to realize will be realized, and that the struggle relations between the YSP and the Palestinian revolution serve the goals of the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and the causes of Arab peoples.

The meeting was attended by Brothers Abu al-'Izz and Abu Firas, PFLP and DFLP representatives, respectively, in Aden.

YSP Official Meets Lebanese Communist Delegation

*GF061806 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
6 Jul 85*

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, has highly valued the victories achieved by the Lebanese people and their progressive and national forces in bringing about the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory and in undermining the Phalangist isolationist and fascist plan.

During a meeting in his office at the YSP Secretariat today with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization led by Brother Michel al-As'ad, member of the organization's Political Bureau, Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir emphasized the importance of resolving secondary contradiction and differences and striving to lay down bases for firm ties of struggle between Syria and Lebanese and Palestinian nationalists so as to struggle against the principal common enemy — U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

The two sides reviewed developments in the Lebanese and Arab arenas and the tasks that must be carried out by the forces of liberation and progress in the face of the imperialist onslaught in the Arab region.

Delegation Returns From GDR, Bulgaria

*GF051127 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
4 Jul 85*

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Text] The Information Ministry delegation, led by Deputy Information Minister 'Izz al-Din Muhammad Kashshar, returned home on 2 July following a working visit to the GDR and Bulgaria.

In Berlin the delegation represented the PDRY in the meetings of the 32d session of the general assembly of the International Radio and Television Organization [IRTO] and the 60th session of the organization's executive council. The representatives of 27 countries and observers from broadcasting unions, including the Arab States Broadcasting Union, participated in the meetings.

In Sofia the Information Ministry delegation held talks on cooperation in the information field between the PDRY and Bulgaria. A protocol on cooperation for 1985-86 was signed between the PDRY Ministry of Information and the Television and Radio Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

[Begin Kashshar recording][Passage indistinct] resolutions were also adopted on the increase in the exchange of programs and news and their distribution via satellites, and the increase in the activity of [words indistinct]. In Sofia we held talks with Comrade Tikhchev, chairman of the Television and Radio Committee in the Bulgarian People's Republic, on cooperation in the information field [passage indistinct]. In 1985 and in 1986 the exchange of special programs on the national occasions of the two countries, youth and childrens' programs, [word indistinct], will be expanded. It was also agreed that Bulgaria will annually train there PDRY radio personnel in broadcasting.

Our mission was very successful and yielded positive results. The future will witness steady cooperation that will serve the common interests of our two countries. [End recording]

The Information Ministry delegation met in Berlin with the members of many delegations from the broadcasting services of socialist countries and held important talks on bilateral cooperation. The delegation also met with the leading IRTO officials, which the PDRY joined in 1983, and discussed PDRY participation in the celebration of the 40th founding anniversary of IRTO in 1986 and PDRY participation in IRTO's satellite network.

In Bulgaria the Information Ministry delegation familiarized itself with the advanced broadcasting experience and discussed topics related to the expansion of broadcasting cooperation between the two countries.

GDR Deputy Education Minister Concludes Visit
GF051536 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
5 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Guenter Heidron, deputy minister of university and technical school affairs, today left Aden following his visit to the PDRY of several days. During his visit, the GDR official held discussions with Brother Dr Hasan Ahmad al-Sallami, member of the Central Committee and minister of education, and a number of Aden University officials.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade Heidron stressed that relations in the field of education between the two friendly countries will develop further in the near future. He pointed out that these

meetings between the two friendly countries contribute to the extensive preparations for the 3d YSP congress and the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

He concluded his statement by saying that an agreement has been signed on training university cadres to qualify in specialized and scientific fields in the GDR and sending qualified personnel to work at Aden University.

Comrade Heidron was seen off at the airport by Brother Ahmad Salih (al-'Uwaysi), deputy minister of education, and a number of officials from the Ministry of Education.

Mubarak Addresses National Export Conference
NC070943 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0741 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at the opening of the National Conference on Exports, held at the Central Organization for General Mobilization and Statistics in Nasr City on 7 July — live]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

Ladies and gentlemen: I have indeed been one of the greatest supporters of holding a national conference on exports. I am happy that Egypt's first such conference is being held. This shows that we are dealing with our leading national problems on a scientific basis. Scientific methods simplify facts, get to the root of every aspect of a problem, and uncover practical solutions. That is what I want this national conference to do. We want to emerge from this conference with important answers to important questions that force themselves on us. These are: How can we increase our exports? What are the obstacles facing us? How can we remove those obstacles? These are the questions that require quick answers.

I am confident that you will leave this conference with substantive and comprehensive answers to these questions. In this way we can begin a new stage in the proper development of our national economy. We can cite many examples of developing states that have been able to double their exports year after year and to compete with the largest industrial states.

The Egyptian people are known for their creativity in various areas of production. I do not think we will be any less capable than those other states that have achieved their export goals. There are a number of facts that I do not have to explain to you, especially since you are experts in the field. There can be no increase in exports without a prior increase in production. Increased production must be accompanied by the development of the means of production and the improvement of the quality of goods. If the product is good, it must also have a competitive price abroad. All this is obvious. However, the sound and quick application of these principles requires enormous effort, intelligent planning, and close supervision.

I believe we are in a race against time to achieve these objectives, as we are in dire need of new and more productive sources of hard currency. This is especially true given the fact that one of our sources of foreign exchange is oil. This source is decreasing with time. Our only way out is to increase our exports of agricultural and industrial goods.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to lay some facts before you that emphasize the urgent need to increase exports.

The first fact: The volume of our imports has greatly increased over the past decade. We brought in \$9 billion worth of goods in 1984. This was reflected in the continuing increase in our trade deficit, which exceeded \$4 billion.

The second fact: The increase in our trade deficit on this global scale means that the value of our exports, compared to our

imports, is decreasing at an alarming rate. This ratio has fallen in the last few years to something less than 1 to 2. This clearly indicates that exports cannot cover the cost of imports.

The third fact: The bulk of our imports are badly needed for the development plan. These imports are made up largely by items used in our own industries and by necessary consumer goods. As you know, it is difficult to reduce such imports in the short run without negatively affecting the course of economic and social development.

The fourth fact: A failure to increase exports results in a higher foreign debt. The problem of foreign debt has now assumed such global proportions as to require cooperation between both developed and developing states. This is necessary to find viable solutions that will spare the world additional crises.

The fifth fact: We must diversify our exports. We are no longer as dependent on cotton exports as we once were, but a large portion of our hard currency continues to come from potentially volatile sources. It goes without saying that economic stability cannot be guaranteed while our export earnings are subject to drastic fluctuations.

These five facts, brothers and sisters, define the question of exports and, ultimately, of our economic structure. These facts establish beyond all doubt that the question of exports is a decisive one. Suffice it to say that oil makes up two-thirds of our exports. Industrial exports on the other hand, account for less than 20 percent of the total. Our agricultural exports, excluding cotton, contribute less than 10 percent to that total.

All this requires redoubled efforts in our short-term planning, which must be consistent with our long-term goals. This is the only way we can face foreign competition on a solid footing. At this point, I would like to say that the responsibility for increasing exports does not lie solely with the foreign trade sector. Rather, all our industries, planning boards, and financial institutions are involved. This is a joint responsibility that should be met with a cooperative spirit and a proper understanding of comprehensive planning.

We will correct this situation only if we have a good understanding of the problems facing our exporters. We must be fearless in facing these problems in order to propose solutions and create an economy that is export-oriented. Such an economy requires a new development strategy at home and a new strategy for economic cooperation abroad. I would also like to note that efforts to develop exports in the long run should not ignore the need to stimulate exports in the short run.

The conditions I have described force us to accelerate the implementation of all measures that will bring rapid results. More than anything else, we must simplify all those procedures that will promote the flow and increase of exports.

Ladies and gentlemen, I repeat: Egypt expects a great deal from you at this important conference. Our people are tired of all the talk about problems, obstacles, solutions, and hopes without actually seeing any clear results. Be completely frank whenever you face a problem. Treat the area where the difficulty

lies in a clear and honest way. Propose solutions that take account of our limited resources. Let us hope that today marks the beginning of an era in which we can tell the people honestly and sincerely that we are proceeding along the proper path. This path will make Egypt an exporting country capable of conquering markets. Let me tell you that I will be monitoring the activities of this conference on a daily basis. All your decisions will be taken into consideration by the state apparatus.

We cannot afford the luxury of negotiations held solely for the sake of theory. We have had enough of studies and reports that wind up locked away in file cabinets. We want practical decisions that can be applied in the real world in order to change it for the better. I ask God to grant you every success. May peace and God's blessings be upon you.

Mubarak Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day
NC061418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 6 Jul 85

[“Text” of congratulatory cable sent by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of Independence Day]

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — It gives me great pleasure to send to Your Excellency my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of U.S. Independence Day. The United States has marched with confident steps along the path of progress to take its prominent place in our contemporary world.

On this occasion, I would like to affirm that the bloody events in the Middle East require further serious action to promote the opportunities for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in this important region, so that its people can enjoy security and stability and make positive contributions to establishing an international community along the established values of right, justice, and peace.

It pleases me to express to you our pride in the close relations linking our friendly people. We hope that these relations will continue to grow in the mutual interest of both people and in order to serve world peace and security. I hope your excellency will accept my best wishes for good health, happiness, and further progress for the friendly American people. With my best regards and appreciation.

Mubarak Receives Democratic Federation Official
NC071322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with Jean de Lipkowski, member of the International Democratic Federation's fact-finding committee, member of the French National Assembly, and former minister in several French governments, at Al-'Urubah Palace this afternoon.

After the meeting, De Lipkowski said that he came to Egypt to meet with President Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials. He is doing so before preparing the committee's final report on the situation in the Middle East. He noted that the report will be submitted to President Ronald Reagan on 24 July. De Lip-

kowski added: The International Democratic Federation includes members of the U.S., Canadian, UK, FRG, Norwegian, and Danish Governments and the opposition parties in Sweden, Austria, Australia, and New Zealand. He said that Japan and Colombia are also part of the organization.

De Lipkowski announced that he will meet Jordan's King Husayn and Jordanian Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri in Amman on Wednesday and Thursday. He added that he and a British colleague met today with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Recent European Tour
NC052126 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said today that he will submit a detailed report to President Mubarak concerning his talks with officials in Italy, Poland, and Hungary conducted during his recent tour of these countries. The foreign minister added that his talks with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti were constructive. They dealt with various topics of common interest, with special emphasis being placed on the Palestinian issue and on developments in the Middle East. In this respect, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid praised Italy's support for the Palestinian situation and for its intensive efforts to get in touch with the concerned parties through its chairmanship of the EC.

'Abd al-Majid emphasized Egypt's complete satisfaction with the fact that Italy and France received the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He voiced the hope that wider exchanges will take place with the joint delegation and enhance the understanding needed to achieve the desired Middle East peace. Regarding his talks in Poland and Hungary, the foreign minister said they involved ways of bolstering bilateral relations in the economic and cultural fields. The talks also dealt with international problems of common interest. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt is looking forward to taking an active part in the coming African summit, scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July, in view of Egypt's desire to bolster the OAU and to overcome the problems facing the African Continent.

Ghali Returns From African Conference in Dakar
NC060433 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo tonight from Dakar, where he led the Egyptian delegation at the Democracy in Africa Conference on behalf of President Husni Mubarak.

Oil Minister on African Pipeline, Oil Production

Pipeline 'Not Realistic'
GF051117 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0917 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Egyptian Petroleum Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil has said that the idea to construct an

African oil pipeline is not realistic. He said that "such a project can be killed by a specific policy, just as the Israeli pipeline project to transport oil from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean was killed, because the pipeline is carrying only Israel's oil requirements."

In an interview with the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today Qandil ruled out the possibility of constructing such a pipeline, which will cost about \$16 billion, because it has to pass through some 16 African states that have different political systems, some of which are unstable and whose future is uncertain. Even if such a pipeline is constructed the possibility of suspending the passage of oil through it will always be there, as it can be attacked at any moment, he said.

The Egyptian petroleum minister said that if the project — which may be politically motivated — is implemented, it can reduce the capacity of the Suez Canal and also the capacity of the Sumed line between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. He said that he cannot prevent the construction of such a pipeline because it will be passing through independent and sovereign states.

Qandil said that the Sumed line for transporting oil from south of the Suez to the Mediterranean has paid for its cost of \$200 million and made profits despite the fact that it is not operating with its full capacity as a result of the fall in the oil exports of the countries that use it. He noted that the countries that contributed to Sumed's construction have regained their investment which was paid from the profits made by Sumed. He said that Sumed is now operating at about 50 percent capacity and that it can be developed so that in the future it can transport 117 millions tons of oil annually, instead of the present 80 million tons.

Production To Be Maintained

NC060951 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — Egypt has decided to maintain its level of crude oil production at 870,000 barrels a day. This is its contribution, which will be accompanied by measures from other oil-producing countries, to the achievement of a stable world oil market. The other goal of this step is to reduce the local consumption of petroleum products in order to provide surplus crude oil for export.

According to *AL-AHRAM*, five new oil agreements will be signed next week with four American companies. Those firms will spend some 136 million dollars while exploring and drilling for oil in the Suez Gulf and Lake Qarun in Al-Fayyum.

'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, told *AL-AHRAM* that the current plan does not seek any increase in production. Rather, its objective is to meet local demand and to increase the quantity available for export. This, in turn, will produce a larger amount of foreign exchange, which will compensate for our reduced income from the Suez Canal and from the remittances of Egyptians abroad. In his interview with *AL-AHRAM*, Minister Qandil noted that the current level of oil production does not represent a loss that harms the national

economy. Instead, we are delaying the extraction of our oil until the appropriate time. We are keeping it underground, thus extending the life of our reserves and conserving energy.

The minister added that revenue from the Sumed pipeline, which carries Arab oil between Suez and Alexandria, has decreased from last year. The pipeline is now operating at half capacity as a result of the Iraq-Iran war, direct tanker routes to Japan and the Far East, the drop in the world price of oil, and the reduction in global oil sales. However, he stressed that this does not lower the value of the Sumed pipeline as a successful joint Egyptian-Arab investment project. The pipeline serves both oil-producing and oil-consuming countries despite today's difficult situation.

As for the oil exploration agreements, 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil said: Oil exploration agreements signed with foreign companies will be amended in order to provide them with new facilities and incentives to drill in deep waters. The foreign partner will be allowed to recoup the cost of drilling from the income obtained from any oil discovered. The conditions governing the exploitation of natural gas will also be amended in order to increase production. Our foreign partners will also receive a share of the gas production, which they will market locally. The weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reports today that a new oil deposit has been discovered in the Khalidah area, near Marsa Matruh in western Egypt. Geological surveys have revealed that the area could produce 10 million cubic feet of gas a day and 500 barrels of oil. Geological tests of the upper layers showed that 5,000 barrels of 40 degrees oil, a high-grade crude, could be extracted each day.

Officials Contact U.S. on Palestinian Dialogue

NC060516 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — According to the weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Egyptian officials are now in touch with their American counterparts. These exchanges are taking place before U.S. envoy Richard Murphy arrives in the region, and are intended to promote the Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue, which will begin in Amman within the next 2 weeks. In its Saturday issue, the paper notes that the PLO will name its representatives to the talks in the next few days. The delegation will have an equal number of Palestinian and Jordanian members.

Guinean Information Minister Ends 4-Day Visit

NC071112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Mohamed Traore, Guinea's minister of information, culture, and communications [title as received], left Cairo this afternoon for Paris. During his 4-day visit to Egypt, the Guinean official met with Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif. They discussed bilateral relations in the field of information and ways of promoting them. They agreed to prepare a protocol on cooperation in this area, which will be signed later.

President Chairs Armed Forces Command Meeting
JN071630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn chaired an Armed Forces General Command meeting last night. The meeting, which discussed the situation on the battlefronts, was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander of the Armed Forces and defense minister; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the III Army Corps commander; and the commander of the East Tigris sector of operations.

Saddam Receives UAE Minister, Soviet Envoy

UAE Official

JN061758 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1713 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuwayyan on the brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and the current Arab situation.

The message was delivered by Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and personal envoy of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuwayyan, when the president received him this evening.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the president's secretary, and the UAE ambassador in Baghdad.

Soviet Ambassador

JN080942 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Soviet Ambassador Viktor Minin here this morning. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary attended the meeting.

Saddam Receives Support Cable From Libyan Front
GF061212 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Jul 85

["Text" of cable from the Libyan National Democratic Front to President Saddam Husayn — date not given]

[Text] The Libyan National Democratic Front [Al-Jabhah al-Libiyah al-Wataniyah al-Dimukratiyah] hails your wise and decisive stand regarding the severance of diplomatic relations with the mercenary regime of Al-Qadhafi.

The sectors of our people have received this decision with full satisfaction and consider it a crushing blow directed mainly at a repressive regime conspiring against the destiny of this great [Arab] nation.

Our people who are struggling for the freedom of their homeland and dignity of their nation, which is facing the fierce Zionist

assault and the treacherous Iranian aggression, hope that your decision will be a step that other Arab countries will copy in order to increase the isolation of this fascist regime and accelerate its (?collapse). May God guide you for the good of our people. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] The Libyan National Democratic Front.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques

Communique No 1,886

JN051645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,886 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 Jul 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale and relentless resolution, our brave Armed Forces are continuing their capable combat operations with further destructive blows to the tyrant clique's forces in all the operational sectors. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. A number of our forward formations directed artillery and tank fire at enemy units in the central sector. They killed 13, destroyed 8 infantry positions and 1 observation post, and blew up 3 hardware stockpiles.

2. In the northern sector, our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles, scoring direct hits. They inflicted great damage on enemy equipment, killing or wounding a number of men and destroying one bulldozer. It has been ascertained that 15 enemy men were killed in the no-man's-land in the same sector when an enemy infantry column attempted to advance toward our units on 4 July. Their bodies are still lying there.

3. At various times, our artillery units opened destructive fire on enemy units opposite our forces east of Basra. They inflicted the gravest losses in both men and equipment on the tyrant clique's forces.

4. Using artillery, our forward formations pounded a number of fortified enemy targets in the IV Army Corps sector, inflicting massive losses in life and equipment. Three enemy ambulances were seen evacuating casualties.

5. An enemy soldier was killed east of Tigris.

6. The criminal tyrant clique's forces shelled Mandali and Choman with heavy artillery.

7. Escaping the sanguinary Iranian regime, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 July 1985

Communique No 1,887

JN061631 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,887 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 6 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With men whose hearts are full of faith and confidence in their ability to score further victories over the despotic clique's forces, our valiant Armed Forces continue their successful activities in all operational theaters.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A force from one of our forward units in the northern sector boldly raided and stormed the enemy positions in the area, destroying all the targeted enemy positions and 1 heavy and 1 light machinegun emplacement, burning 1 hardware stockpile and killing 10 soldiers. All the elements of the force returned safely to their positions after carrying out their duty, praise be to God. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our brave patrols killed three enemy soldiers and seized their weapons before they returned safely to base.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded some enemy targets and engineering equipment in the east Basra sector, scoring direct hits. They also destroyed one principal enemy tower and started fires in the enemy side. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our forward units fired at three enemy boats and at a group of enemy troops opposite our positions, inflicting losses and forcing them to flee.

3. Several units from our forward formations carried out concentrated artillery and mortar strikes against enemy positions and troop movements in the central sector, destroying six personnel shelters, two infantry positions, and two hardware stockpiles and killing two soldiers.

4. The brave artillerymen continued their vehement and concentrated strikes against the enemy positions and troop assembly points in the IV Army Corps sector, inflicting large losses in men and equipment. They managed to destroy four infantry positions and to kill four soldiers.

5. One enemy boat was set on fire in the East Tigris sector.

6. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Mandali, Al-Shihabi, and Khormal with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 July 1985

Communique No 1,888

JN071625 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,888 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 7 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of great Iraq and the happiness and security of its sons, our valiant Armed Forces continue to deal devastating blows to

the tyrannical clique's forces in all sectors of operations, teaching them the lesson they deserve as a result of the Iranian rulers' insistence on pursuing the war.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our forward formations in the IV Army Corps sector of operations continued to deal destructive blows to enemy units, inflicting heavy losses, killing 12, wounding others, and destroying 2 boats. Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy patrol tried to approach one of our forward units' positions. A group of our hero fighters confronted it. In a daring operation carried out with courage and meticulous performance, our fighters killed most members of the patrol, capturing its commander, while the rest fled.

2. Using all types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and equipment opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Dealing concentrated blows, our forward units destroyed one vehicle, damaged two others, set three hardware stockpiles on fire, and also destroyed one enemy observation post and one infantry position.

3. Formations of our forward units in the East Basra sector of operations dealt fierce and effective artillery and mortar blows to enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering activities, destroying two infantry positions, one firing point, three hardware stockpiles, and starting fire in the enemy side.

4. One of our units in the East Tigris sector of operations sighted an enemy boat, pounded it with its weapons, completely destroying it and killing its occupants.

5. One of our brave patrols in the northern sector of the battlefield captured weapons and military hardware the enemy had left behind in previous battles. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units destroyed an enemy vehicle, killing its occupants, and damaged another vehicle.

6. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Halabjah with heavy artillery.

7. Escaping the charlatan clique ruling Iran and its sanguinary regime, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units on the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 July 1985

Army Launches Attack, Occupies Iranian Positions

JN080748 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi force in the Mandali area in the central sector of the operational theater launched an offensive against Iranian positions at midnight today and managed to occupy them in a lightning battle.

An Iraqi military source told INA that 50 Iranians were killed in this offensive, in addition to several others captured and quantities of weapons seized.

The source added that at 0600 today the Iranian forces tried to regain their positions, but all their attempts were crushed and further losses were inflicted on them. The source stressed that

the situation was settled in favor of the Iraqi forces in their new positions.

Further Details

JN081134 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1050 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Victory continues to be the lot of Iraq's honorable, loyal, and brave sons; defeat and disappointment continue to be the lot of the covetous aggressors who insist on war out of the sinister motives lurking in their sick minds.

At 0200 today, 8 July 1985 [2200 GMT on 7 July], a brave force consisting of the Major Badr Forces led by Staff Brigadier General Tariq Radi Hasan and of the heroic 46th Brigade led by Staff Lieutenant Colonel Ya'mur Zaki Yahya al-Khayri, led by Major Mu'ayyad Rajab Yunis, assisted by First Lieutenant Rajab Mar'i Hasan, launched a forceful lightning offensive against enemy positions in the central sector of the operational theater.

In a battle lasting 4 hours, during which the courage of officers and soldiers was manifested, the force managed to purge the land of the filth of the Khomeyniite rabble and to expel the enemy from positions it occupied. More than 50 of the enemy were either killed or wounded, several others were captured, and quantities of weapons and equipment were seized. The situation has since

down today been finally and completely settled in favor of our forces in their new liberated positions.

May God bless the brave men, commanders, officers, and soldiers. We thank God for his support. Proceed toward fresh victories. It is God who grants help and success.

[Dated] 8 July 1985

Finance Minister Leaves for Khartoum Meetings

JN071314 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1100 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq left Baghdad for Khartoum this afternoon heading a delegation to the annual meetings of the councils of governors of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Monetary Fund, and the Arab Commission for Agricultural Investment, in his capacity as Iraq's governor at these councils. In a statement to INA, the minister said that this large gathering attended by Arab finance ministers and a number of African countries' heads has political and informational significance, reflecting the spirit of financial, economic, and agricultural cooperation, as well as the efficient cooperation regarding economic investments between Arab countries and African states in various areas.

Hatim 'Abd al-Rashid, director general of the Arab Organization for Industrial Development, left for Khartoum aboard the same plane to attend the meetings of the councils of governors.

Cabinet Briefed on Joint Delegation's Visits*JN061752 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Text] The Cabinet met under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i this evening. During the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri submitted a detailed report on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's visits to Rome, Paris, and the Vatican. These visits were aimed at explaining the joint Jordanian-Palestinian political move, which was received with the complete support and understanding of the leaders of these countries.

The Cabinet also discussed a number of economic issues within the framework of a clear, long-range Jordanian economic policy. The prime minister today instructed the Ministry of Finance to provide the necessary funds for the ministries and official institutions so they can make their payments this month.

Changes in Senior Posts*JN070712 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Jul 85 p 1*

[Text] During its meeting under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i yesterday evening, the Cabinet decided to make the following changes:

1. Dr Ibrahim Badran has been appointed under secretary of the Ministry of Energy as of 10 July 1985.
2. Muhammad al-Saqqaf has been appointed under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade as of 10 July 1985.
3. 'Abdallah al-Hawamidah has been appointed under secretary of the Ministry of Supplies as of 10 July 1985.
4. Ghazi al-Rifa'i has been appointed director general of the Post Office Savings Fund.
5. Salih al-Zu'bi, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, has been retired as of 15 July 1985.
6. Taysir Tuqan has been appointed as an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry.

Information Minister al-Khatib Returns to Amman*JN051939 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Jul 85*

[Text] Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib returned to Amman this evening after heading the Jordanian delegation to the Arab information ministers council meeting held in Tunis. While in Tunis, the minister held talks with a number of Arab information ministers participating in the meeting and discussed information coordination and cooperation as well as relations between Jordan and these countries.

On his way home, the information minister paid a short visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, during which he held talks with Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif and informa-

tion media officials on information cooperation and the information agreement signed between the two countries. The information minister talked to our correspondent Muhammad al-'Uri on the results of the meetings of the Arab information ministers council and on his talks in Cairo.

[Begin recording] [Muhammad al-'Uri] Mr Minister, what are the most prominent decisions and results the conference achieved?

[Muhammad al-Khatib] The Arab information ministers conference, as usual, did not achieve more than the minimum that is required of it. The same thing occurred at the Arab League meetings. I do not think that this work and this course can be developed without a deep, thoughtful vision by the Arab officials toward all fields, whether the information field or other fields, so that these meetings can be fruitful and truly useful and can fulfill the objectives and hopes pinned on them. The Arab information ministers conference considered the scheduled routine agenda: the Arab media abroad, the Arab media toward the central cause — the Palestine question, and using the Arab media to expose the Israeli aggression and the developments of the cause. However, the Arab information ministers held side meetings at the conference. As for me, I held several meetings and achieved many bilateral actions pertaining to relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and a number of fraternal countries. This was done at separate bilateral meetings that were very fruitful and useful.

[Al-'Uri] Very well, sir. You visited Cairo and held talks with the Egyptian information minister. What are the results of these talks?

[Al-Khatib] The nature of the trip required that I visit Cairo for only 24 hours. These 24 hours were also fruitful. In-depth talks were held in light of the information agreement the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the fraternal Arab Republic of Egypt concluded during the higher joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee meetings held here in Amman about 2 and 1/2 months ago. This agreement requires that one carefully consider it in all fields: radio, television, news agencies, advertising, and press. The detailed schedule or program of implementing all these activities between the Jordanian and Egyptian media was discussed. I met with many officials in the information sector and in the various information media. I also met with a number of unionists in the press field and with some officials. A timetable for implementation was drawn up, and we will sign this timetable in the near future, God willing.

[Al-'Uri] Thank you. [End recording]

Transportation Minister on Amman-Tripoli Flights*JN060815 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
6 Jul 85 pp 1, 13*

[Text] Amman — SAWT AL-SHA'B — Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd has said that the Royal Jordanian Airlines-Alia continues biweekly flights to the Libyan capital. He said that Libyan Airlines has not changed the number of its flights, which are currently one flight per week. Answering a question

by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, 'Ubayd described as baseless rumors about a halt to flights between Jordan and Libya to protest the strategic alliance between Libya and Iran. He asserted that Jordan's policy is based on continuing transportation and communications across Arab airspace.

The transportation minister explained that Alia chartered a number of planes to ease the pressure on the link between Amman and Tripoli during the holiday and summer vacation season. This season has ended, and there is no need for additional flights. Therefore, these flights stopped.

At the end of his statement, the transportation minister asserted that Jordan will always remain an oasis for Arab brothers. He said: We are concerned about continuing services for airlines and passengers regardless of their nationality.

Government Employees Banned From Press Posts

JN070605 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to repeal the permits that allowed a number of government employees to work in the press, whether inside or outside the Kingdom, in implementation of the civil service law.

All future cases will be discussed in light of the state's supreme interest.

Saudi Arabia Pays Arab Aid Installment

JN070613 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The fraternal Saudi Arabian Government has transferred the sum of \$119 million to the treasury of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This sum represents the second part of the annual Saudi aid to Jordan stipulated by the Baghdad summit resolutions.

U.S. Measures on Hijacking 'Not Rational Reply'

JN060723 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jul 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The United States and the Terrorism Phenomenon"]

[Text] The measures which the United States has taken against Beirut airport are new evidence of shortcomings in U.S. stands

and practices toward the Middle East. These measures are also an example of the naive and spontaneous reaction by which the United States responds to the complicated political realities that are exploding in this turbulent part of the world.

These remarks should not be understood as an overt or covert defense of the terrorism phenomenon, which is condemned by Arab and Islamic ethics and inherited values. It has been proved that terrorism cannot serve any of this nation's objectives or comply with any legitimate right. Terrorism is in fact a phenomenon of tampering and destruction that harms Arabs and Muslims all over the world.

However, our rejection and condemnation of terrorism do not necessarily mean that we accept the U.S. method in tackling this phenomenon. This method punishes a whole people without distinction. This situation may prompt desperate Lebanese to more extremism, which will lead to more destruction and violence.

We believe that through these sanctions the United States will, as usual, tackle the effects of terrorism without studying the reasons and factors that produce and escalate this phenomenon. Therefore, instead of examining the ground where this poisonous phenomenon grew, Washington is resorting to superficial surgical measures that will not at all help in uprooting and crushing this phenomenon.

While we understand U.S. wrath and inconvenience at what happened to the passengers of the U.S. civil airliner which was hijacked about 3 weeks ago, we believe that the measures taken against Beirut airport are not a rational reply to the incident.

What is required is a sincere U.S. attempt to understand the Middle East peoples, their cultures, and aspirations. What is also required is an objective and sincere analysis by the United States of its policy in the Middle East — the policy that has long ignored the thirst of the people in the region for freedom, independence and dignity, and which has completely merged with Israeli policy, of which the Arabs only know killing, expansion, and aggression.

Whenever the United States gets to the real core of the problem, it can then prescribe the remedy.

Islamic Jihad: 7 U.S. Hostages May Be Killed*NC060931 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Text] Beirut, July 6 (AFP) — The shadowy Islamic Jihad movement today warned that seven American hostages held in Lebanon would "perhaps" be killed despite reports of moves by Syria to free them.

An anonymous caller to a foreign news agency, claiming to speak for the movement said: "The seven Americans will be released when the Jihad decides or perhaps they will be killed."

The caller denied reports that Islamic Jihad might free the seven as a result of Syrian mediation, adding that the movement had a high regard for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is said to be involved in seeking the hostages' release.

The caller also warned U.S. President Ronald Reagan against "any military intervention, because we would immediately retaliate."

'Text' of Government Note to United Nations*NC061722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Jul 85*

["Text" of Government note to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar regarding U.S. measures against Beirut Airport — date not given]

[Text] The U.S. Government announced on 2 July 1985 that it intends to take legal and practical measures to isolate Beirut International Airport and to urge foreign airlines to boycott the airport. The measures also prevent Lebanese airliners from using U.S. airports, as well as urging other countries to take similar measures. The U.S. Government has justified its position by saying it constitutes a reprisal for the recent hijacking of the TWA airliner.

The Lebanese Government regrets this measure and considers that it will produce negative results for both Lebanon and the United States. In addition, the measures may further exacerbate matters instead of providing a solution for them. The Lebanese Government believes that the following factors must be taken into consideration:

The hijacking of the TWA aircraft was only a manifestation of the conflicts taking place in Lebanon. Everyone must view the TWA hijacking from this premise and place it within the framework of these conflicts. For well over 10 years, the Lebanese have been exposed to various forms of suffering and violence, the ferocity of which go beyond hijacking the TWA airliner and holding a number of passengers hostage.

As the Lebanese Government has previously declared, it condemns and denounces the hijacking of civil airliners and the kidnapping of innocent people. The Lebanese Government, however, considers that the recent incident had political causes and was not merely a criminal and terrorist action, as certain information media organs have portrayed it. As a matter of fact, the demands of the hijackers stemmed from political positions, which

certain people may share or reject. The demands were part of the political realities of Lebanon and the Middle East. Furthermore, the demand for the release of Lebanese civilians detained by Israel without any legal justifications is legitimate, as the United States itself has affirmed.

The U.S. Government's ignoring of this political aspect and the fact that it considers the hijacking as merely a terrorist act, constitutes a regrettable attitude of turning a blind eye to the reasons for this operation and to the political stands that caused it. In fact, many Lebanese consider that the United States has insistently and stubbornly opted to disregard Israel's practices in Lebanon no matter how violent or arrogant. The United States used the veto at the Security Council even when Lebanon's request was confined to the application of international law to prevent Israel from killing or forcing Lebanese civilians out of southern Lebanon. Moreover, the United States has adamantly and completely adopted the Israeli position at international forums and in its international relations. The United States has done so even regarding issues related to the Lebanese people's inalienable rights. The United States has also decided to transfer aid allocated to finance reconstruction programs in Lebanon to other countries, despite its awareness of Lebanon's economic situation and its dire need of this aid. In addition, the United States has not offered any effective initiative to ensure the release of the Lebanese detainees in Israel despite its recognition that their detention and transfer to Israel constitutes a blatant violation of international law.

It is not strange that the accumulation and continuation of such stands should lead to a feeling of bitterness and hostility among large sections of the Lebanese people, prompting some of them to carry out desperate and violent operations. The state's position regarding such actions was clear and frank at the time they took place. It explicitly emphasized its rejection and condemnation of this type of action, despite its awareness of the roots and causes.

It must be clarified that the aforementioned does not constitute a justification for such actions, but merely an attempt to understand their causes and to find the best way to stop them. The Lebanese Government condemns such actions, but believes that the best way to confront them lies through understanding their political roots and then dealing with them on this basis. There is no doubt that the adoption of a more just, fairer, and more balanced policy constitutes a principal factor in this respect, especially if such a policy takes into consideration the interests of all people in the region without exception, particularly the interests of the Lebanese people who have been exhausted by successive wars on their land. The remedy to the hijacking must not be characterized by vengeance, pressure, or anger, but by rationally reviewing the policies against which the hijacking was a protest, and by finding a solution to the political problem it reflects.

The isolation of Lebanon and the prevention of its two national airlines from carrying out their normal work cannot possibly lead to a positive and worthwhile solution because this isolation expresses a reaction, the impact and magnitude of which are not commensurate with the harm caused by the hijacking operation. Furthermore, this reaction is tantamount to punishing a government that has condemned and denounced the hijacking, punish-

ing people who have not participated in the hijacking, and punishing institutions that had absolutely nothing to do with the hijacking.

The U.S. reaction is not commensurate with the harm done, nor does it punish the real culprits. The U.S. reaction blames all Lebanese for actions of which they do not approve and for actions in which they did not participate. These issues place the U.S. reaction in a position that is diametrically opposed to the most basic rules of international law.

The hijacking did not occur at Beirut Airport. During the flights, the hijackers used another airport twice and eventually settled at Beirut Airport, despite the objection of Lebanese authorities. As for the weapons that were used, they were brought onto the plane at another airport belonging to a state which later released a hijacker. This state has not been subjected to any retaliatory measures by the United States. The fact is that the only impression to be left by the U.S. adherence to its reaction is that the United States has opted to punish innocent parties and institutions to avoid facing a fact that it will have to face sooner or later. This fact is that Israel's policy in Lebanon has generated great hatred in the hearts of the region's people. Some of this feeling has been directed against the United States for obvious reasons.

The Lebanese Government is exerting efforts to control the security situation at Beirut International Airport. It is prepared to participate in any international initiative designed to combat any form of action that violates international law. It also believes that a state's violation of international law is more serious than an irregular group's violation of international law. It also believes that Lebanon's sovereignty is indivisible and requests that the international community bolster this sovereignty and not support resolutions detrimental to it.

Within the context of the above, Lebanon reserves the right to call the UN Security Council to convene when it deems it necessary.

Reportage on Efforts To Counter U.S. Sanctions

Al-Jumayyil, U.S. Envoy Meet

*NC051233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT
5 Jul 85*

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon in Bikfayya today. They discussed America's position and the steps which President Reagan has taken. President al-Jumayyil told the ambassador that Lebanon regrets these developments. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs continued its campaign today to counter the U.S. measures taken against Beirut International Airport.

Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general, met with heads of diplomatic missions from the Western European countries at 1000 today. Foreign Ministry advisers Fariq 'Abbud and 'Adnan Mansur were also present. Al-Turk briefed the envoys on Lebanon's position and on the government's efforts to confront the measures adopted by the United States.

After the meeting, British Ambassador Henry David Miers said: The session was confidential, and I cannot make any statement.

However, Italian Ambassador Antonio Mancini said: A number of important points were clarified, and Ambassador al-Turk explained some aspects of the issue which have not been carried by the media. We also considered the possibility of improving the situation at Beirut International Airport in the future. This is an extremely important question for all of us. He added: We have asked several components of the Lebanese Government to make statements. These would not be an appraisal of past events, but a strong and firm condemnation of hijacking. We have also made inquiries as to how the Lebanese Government will remedy the situation after what happened at the airport.

Ambassador al-Turk received the representatives of the East Bloc states and those of the Asian countries at 1100. He briefed them on the U.S. decision to isolate Beirut International Airport, and asked their governments to support Lebanon's position.

Diplomatic sources were satisfied with the atmosphere at today's consultations between Ambassador al-Turk and the foreign envoys. The diplomats involved promised to convey Lebanon's views to their respective governments.

Meanwhile, on the basis of reports which the Foreign Ministry has received from Lebanese missions abroad, diplomatic sources have noted that a majority of countries have expressed their solidarity with Lebanon in its decision to fight the American measures.

The Foreign Ministry sent memos to all its embassies abroad today. The document includes the text of the note which Lebanon submitted to the UN Security Council. The ministry asked its officials abroad to conduct diplomatic activity in their host countries. Their actions are to be carried out in light of Lebanon's note to the UN Security Council.

Al-Turk on Sanctions

*NC061155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
6 Jul 85*

[Excerpts] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, concluded his meetings with heads of diplomatic missions in Lebanon today. He met with envoys from Latin America, and received the Ivorian ambassador at 1100. This was followed by an audience with the Gabonese envoy. At the end of his meetings, Ambassador al-Turk responded to questions:

[Begin recording][Unidentified reporter] Mr Secretary General, as far as your meetings with foreign diplomats over the past 3 days are concerned, what impression did you get about their support for either the American measures or the Lebanese position?

[Al-Turk] I held these meetings on the basis of instructions from His Excellency President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami. I was asked to do this after last week's special meeting at the Presidential Palace. I can say that the results of my meetings with these ambassadors, who represent the various

continents, indicate that they fully support Lebanon's position. I feel that Lebanon is not alone in its effort to confront and resist the American measures. Thus far, I have no information which would lead me to believe that a single state has fully or even partially supported the American position.

[Question] What are we going to ask from the Arab League?
[Al-Turk] Naturally, we will ask the Arab League to express its solidarity with Lebanon. We will ask it and the Arab states to do their duty. [End recording]

Arab League Meeting Sought

NC060916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT
6 Jul 85

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, announced today that Lebanon has decided to ask the Arab League Council to hold an emergency session. The purpose of the meeting, which will be attended by Arab foreign ministers, will be to help Lebanon confront the measures which the United States has taken against Beirut Airport. An official request on this matter was sent to the secretary general of the Arab League today.

Further Reaction to U.S. Measures Following Hijacking

Karami Criticizes Measures

NC051209 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT
5 Jul 85

[Text] A papal delegation has visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami. During the 1-hour meeting, the prime minister declared that Lebanon is an Arab country which is not under the influence of either superpower. He stressed that Israel is the cause of the tragedies afflicting Lebanon and the Arab world. If Israel takes its hands off Lebanon, Christian-Islamic coexistence will be restored. Prime Minister Karami said: "I believe in this coexistence and I have devoted my political life to its consolidation. I am continuing this policy."

Karami criticized the measures which America has taken against Lebanon. He asserted that they are directed against Lebanon and its people, despite the fact that the Lebanese Government has condemned these hijacking operations. Middle East Airlines has absolutely no connection with the hijacking. The papal envoy noted at the meeting that his holiness the pope is eager to help restore peace and stability in Lebanon and to bring about renewed unity among all its people.

Sham'un Denounces Reagan Decision

NC051423 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un today denounced U.S. President Reagan's decision to implement sanctions against Lebanon. He called on the world not to heed this decision because it is arbitrary and conflicts with the principles of international and human justice.

Arab Transport Federation Moves

NC051408 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
5 Jul 85

[Text] It has been learned from informed sources that Lebanon is contemplating [as heard] asking the Arab Transport Federation to hold an urgent meeting to discuss America's decision to withdraw the right of Lebanese airliners to use the Beirut-New York route. It has also been learned that discussions at this meeting will include the possibility of boycotting all American planes at Arab airports, preventing them from using Arab airspace, and denying service to American ships in Arab ports.

Senior officials were informed this afternoon that the Arab Transport Federation has expressed its readiness to comply with Lebanon's request to take action confronting the U.S. measures against Lebanon. The federation pointed out that the Arab League, to which the federation is subject, will move in this direction soon.

Arab Aviation Council Condemnation

NC060730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT
5 Jul 85

[Text] In his capacity as secretary general of the Arab Air Transport Federation, Salim Salam, chairman of the Board of Directors of Middle East Airlines, received an urgent cable this morning from the Arab Civil Aviation Council. The cable contained a condemnation of America's steps to isolate Beirut Airport and an affirmation of the council's support for Lebanon in confronting these arbitrary measures.

Fadlallah Says U.S. Attack Will Bring 'Hatred'

NC071202 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
7 Jul 85

[Text] The leader of Hezbollah, Shaykh Muhammad Fadlallah, has announced that any American attack on Lebanon in retaliation for the hijacking of the TWA plane will only bring it more hatred. It will also lead to an increased desire for revenge.

AL-MUSTAQBAL Interviews Shi'ite Leader Fadlallah

JN081042 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic
6 Jul 85 pp 19-23

[Interview with Shi'ite theologian Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by As'ad Haydar in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] Haydar: U.S. President Ronald Reagan has commented on the hijacking of the U.S. airliner by saying that "terrorism is a barbaric onslaught against Western civilization." What is your opinion?

Fadlallah: The problem with Western statemen and others is that they do not sympathize with other peoples' problems. They view matters from one angle. They refer to what they term terrorism as barbarism and backwardness. Yet they do not look at the international terrorism practiced by their allies to the extent of annihilating an entire people.

When we hear such a comment, we have to ask — how do they explain Israel's behavior since its creation in this region? Why don't they call Israel's detention of 700 Lebanese and its siege of southern Lebanon a barbaric act? Is this what they understand by human civilization? We do not want to make any further comment because the powerful always use civilization to serve their own interests. We simply want to say that peoples have a distinct civilization that stems from the issues of humanity and justice. These peoples are seeking any means to point out their major issues, even at the expense of their small problems.

Haydar: UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has also said that "terrorism is a cowardly act that only harms innocent people." The question is, since the Israeli enemy is occupying the south, the reply should come through the Lebanese national resistance. We do not believe that hijacking innocent people serves the liberation cause.

Fadlallah: We say that in principle we Muslims are against plane hijackings and the taking of hostages. We do not believe that a political cause can be served by the propaganda and pressure generated by such operations. We do not believe that they justify the harm done to innocent people. However, we would like to comment on this subject. We agree that this is a bad thing, especially when the hostages are innocent people who also oppose their governments' policies. But why don't they examine the matter realistically? We know that the current political reality is not going according to principles, so we can talk about principles. Since this is the case, we say: Why don't they examine the background of this phenomenon to know that Israel's issue is the issue of the United States and the international community, which is backing it with all its power. When the United States stands against this issue, it is in a manner that cannot possibly constitute any form of pressure.

In view of this reality, the oppressed people — the families of the detainees and the people of the south — have found themselves cornered. This reality has prompted the oppressed people to react by putting pressure on the major powers, such as creating a security problem for them. When this problem is felt by their own citizens, they will be compelled to revise their policies.

Haydar: There is a big campaign in the West saying that you are the head of terrorism. In the past, the West believed that Carlos was the head of terrorism, and now the West is trying to prove that you personally replaced him. Regarding the recent airliner operation, the campaign also says that 'Ali 'Atawi, who was arrested at Athens Airport, is one of your personal escorts, and that Hezbollah [the Party of God] derives its plans from your thoughts and instructions. What is your reply to all this?

Fadlallah: Regarding this matter, I like to think quietly, and I thank everyone who thinks with me in this matter. Let us go back to the basis, to the blast at Marine headquarters in Beirut. Let us go back to the Phalange and Lebanese intelligence which leaked to *THE WASHINGTON POST* that I lead terrorism. *THE WASHINGTON POST* admits that it received this information through the Phalangists. Every observer, who knows that we are in a bitter conflict with the Phalangists, can understand that it is not natural for any naive investigator to record a judgment or accusation by an opponent.

The second point is that, whenever you want to accuse a person of something, you should study his history, his thinking, and the nature of his life with people. What I have written in the past 25 years and any study of the situation in which I live make this accusation a baseless joke.

Regarding the Hezbollah, I am true to myself when I say that I am not in charge of it. However, I have a broad base in the Shi'ite and Sunni Muslim streets through what I write and lecture on and through my relations. I consider all these relations civilized and Islamic. Regarding what has been said that 'Ali 'Atawi was my personal escort, I have never heard of this name or known him personally, only through what I heard about him. I even asked the youths who are around me about that name.

What I want to say is that I challenge, and it pains me to use this word, all local and international intelligence to present one piece of evidence that I have any relationship with all these matters that were stirred up around me.

Haydar: The Western media campaign stresses that because of your knowledge and intellect you made all the Islamic dicta [fatwa] for those martyrs who turned their bodies into human bombs.

Fadlallah: I challenge them to prove anything to this respect. In many cases, I stated that these martyrdom operations are not justified, except in very difficult cases. I can say that I have not issued any dictum since the beginning of these operations and up to now. On the contrary, I am one of those who stood against all this commotion that called for dicta. Despite the positive points which come out of this action, I believe that there are many negative points.

If you want to follow a stand, it would be unnatural to make speeches and mobilize the masses against this stand. I am brave enough to shoulder responsibility for what I do. I am one of those people who is not scared. I am one of those who clash with the masses when the masses adopt a stand against the stand which I consider to be in the interest of the masses.

Haydar: It has been said that you arrested a great number of suspects in the Bi'r al-'Abd blast in which many innocent people were killed. Those suspects admitted all they knew. You were quoted as saying that their confessions accused leaders in Lebanon. Do you have anything new on this subject?

Fadlallah: In fact, some of those who are working in the area arrested some persons. I have no detailed information about the subject. However, I can say that this blast was one of the big explosions. I cannot add anything to the subject now.

Haydar: Would anything be announced after completing the investigation?

Fadlallah: This is what is supposed to take place.

Haydar: Regarding the hijacked airliner, it is said that it began by a small group, then other groups came into the operation. This made the hijacking enter the international arena and made it more critical every day.

Fadlallah: The existing impasse is due to the fact that all sides want to keep their self-respect. So is there a will to reach a solution? It seems that after finding out the condition of the

hostages while being held by the Amal movement, which publicly considered itself responsible for their safety, the United States could use the world's sympathy with it to launch an operation to pave the way for what it calls a counterterrorism war, which could partly affect the politics of the Lebanese and Arab arenas to further its schemes. I do not rule out the possibility that the United States might think of occupying us. However, this is difficult because the USSR will confront it. I have previously stated that the people might be unguarded after Israel's withdrawal, and if the United States tries to use military power, it could occupy all of Lebanon, though it could not destroy all of Lebanon, because such an act would embarrass it as well as all the Arab states and lead to Islamic and Arab resistance on the ground. The United States may have some options, as France did when it shelled the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Ba'labakk to assuage the French people's psychological state. That operation was more propagandistic than military. The United States may carry out a similar one, but if it has a real desire to reach a solution, it will be very easy to depend on mediators like Algeria, Switzerland, or the Red Cross to find a way out.

Haydar: Islam is a tolerant religion. Separating the passengers, and more specifically separating Jews from non-Jews, has aroused questions. What is your stand on this?

Fadlallah: So far, I have no details about the presence of Jews among the passengers. When I asked about this, some denied it while others confirmed it. However, our problem with such issues is that people try to distinguish between political positions and humanitarian positions. They make humanitarian positions dominate if they do not like the political positions. This issue is a political one. If we want to tackle it as a humanitarian issue, there must be two sides to it. If there is a problem regarding the hostages, there is a problem regarding the innocent prisoners as well. According to international laws, Israel has no right to transfer them to its territory. We call on those who comment on the humanitarian side of this issue to be anxious about the humanitarian state of the Lebanese prisoners too.

Haydar: It has been said that the operation has opened other doors and that a door for dialogue has been opened between Nabih Birri and the United States. Can this dialogue be extended to talking about the situation in the south as a whole?

Fadlallah: I do not rule this out in Lebanon because I feel that the U.S. secretary of state considers the Lebanese situation a personal issue because of the abrogation of the 17 May accord. Therefore, we think that any problem that takes place in Lebanon cannot be solved by creating a political situation that helps to bring back the 17 May accord so as to play down the importance of the defeat of the secretary of state's policy. I think that opening up and complicating the Jazzin file, which is not complicated in Lebanon, is an Israeli-U.S. attempt to provide a means for starting negotiations on the border strip issue and security arrangements. This is because there is an Israeli-U.S. insistence that Israel not undertake unilateral security arrangements, because this would embarrass it internationally as well as on the ground. Israel is thus doing its utmost on this basis. However, any penetration attempt will be an attempt to penetrate the Syrian wall which rejects any security arrangements through official negotiations, at least at this stage.

Haydar: There is talk about separating the Lebanese issue from the Middle East question in the hope that this would facilitate a settlement of the Lebanese issue. What is your opinion?

Fadlallah: If we consider the problems of the region in an enlightened manner, we will find that it is not sensible to separate one problem from the other, such as separating the Palestine question from the Middle East problem. This is because the problems are intertwined. The attempt to separate certain areas will only weaken the central problem.

For instance, the removal of Egypt from the Middle East has greatly weakened the central issue. If we are considering our issue as a world liberation issue, then we must not neutralize any area. This is if we are indeed sincere to our great slogans.

I always wonder how the Lebanese issue can be separated from the Middle East question. If we view matters realistically, and not according to principles, we will find that Lebanon is an Israeli concern for security reasons. It is also a Syrian concern. We will also find that it is a U.S. and Soviet concern in view of the two powers' plans for the political reality that might develop. Furthermore, Lebanon is a Palestinian concern. Therefore I say that it is not possible to close the Lebanese file. The Lebanese issue is also a Palestinian issue. A Lebanese issue would not have justified this war.

Haydar: The emergence of the Shi'ites as a political force in Lebanon has come rather late and their objectives in Lebanon are not yet clear. Are the Shi'ites working for an Islamic state in Lebanon, seeking their share of power, or is this an upsurge of Islamic thought brought about by the revolution in Iran and so forth?

Fadlallah: We can say that it is all these things. The Shi'ite upsurge is not the result of a decision reached by different parties, but of the existence of several trends through which some people are trying to get their share of the Lebanese cake. Some people are thinking along Islamic lines, such as establishing an Islamic state. But this trend has receded due to existing local and realistic conditions governing the Islamic trend. Others are thinking along Islamic lines, such as promoting the Islamic cause in such a manner as to achieve union with other Muslims and develop a formula for Islamic action to protect the Islamic position within the Lebanese communal structure or to seek a long-term objective of turning Lebanon into an Islamic state when local conditions are more opportune, just as Marxists think of turning their countries into Marxist states and so forth.

Actually, the movements within the Shi'ite community are governed by several trends.

Al-Musawi on French Support for Israel

*LD051849 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT
5 Jul 85*

[Text] There are still reasons to worry about the fate of the two diplomats and three journalists who are still being held hostage in Lebanon. Our Beirut correspondent, Alain Menargues went to see in Ba'labakk, Husayn al-Musawi, the leader of the Islamic Amal [as heard], the hard wing of the Amal Shi'ite movement, very close to Ayatollah Khomeyni. Husayn al-Musawi repeated

to him that he was himself a Hezbollah and gave France advice if she wanted to see the hostages again one day:

[Begin recording][Al-Musawi] We fear God and God alone. We do not fear the United States, or France, or the rest of the world. The French should side with the innocent Palestinians, Lebanese, Iranians, Muslims all over the world. It is not good that we should be with the French unless (?they do not seem) to be French and with the Americans unless (?they do not seem) to be American. The Americans, the French, and also the British (?side) with Israel; all help Israel against the Muslims. The future is ours not Israel's, and I advise the French to be with the Muslim people; they must stop backing Israel [ils doivent quitter Israel]. We want to be friends with the French; we shall never hate the French.

[Menargues] Is there a threat implied in this piece of advice?

[Al-Musawi] No, it is a piece of advice. We address the French people. As for Mitterrand or Reagan, if you want this to be a threat, so be it.

[Menargues] So, regarding Mr Mitterrand and Mr Reagan your statements are a threat....

[Al-Musawi] If you wish.... [End recording]

Al-Musawi on French Hostages

JN060655 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0510 GMT
6 Jul 85

[Text] Husayn al-Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal movement, who has split from Amal movement led by Nabih Birri, has stated

that his movement is not holding the four French citizens. Speaking to a group of French journalists, Husayn al-Musawi was asked whether he had participated in the hijacking of the U.S. airliner to Beirut. He said that he heard about this on the radio; however, he supported the hijackers.

Husayn al-Musawi, a 43-years-old teacher of Arab literature, said that he is not holding any of the four French citizens who were kidnapped in Lebanon on 22 March. Al-Musawi said he does not know where they are being held. He said that if the French continue to move away from Israel and Reagan, then the Muslims must assist them.

On the U.S. Administration's efforts with its European allies to convince them to impose a siege on Beirut International Airport, Husayn al-Musawi said that the French Government is not working on Reagan's side as UK Prime Minister Thatcher is doing. He added: The French must not help Reagan because he is mad.

On the Islamic Jihad organization, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the four French citizens and the seven U.S. citizens, Al-Musawi said: We know nothing about this organization or about its members and leaders. However, by reading its statements, we believe it really exists.

Lebanese Leaders Meet With Damascus Officials**Khaddam Receives Birri**

*JN061025 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT
6 Jul 85*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, and leader of the Amal movement, today in Damascus. The talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena.

Al-Asad Receives Birri

*JN061836 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT
6 Jul 85*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, and leader of the Amal movement.

Talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon in general and the security situation and the need to improve it in particular. The talks also dealt with ways to resume the march of national accord in a manner that enables Lebanon to recover and play its role in the national Arab trench.

Al-Husayni Arrives in Damascus

*JN061819 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT
6 Jul 85*

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Damascus at 1430 today. He was received at the shooting club by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and by a number of Assembly members, the Assembly's secretary general, and senior Assembly officials.

Khaddam Receives Al-Husayni

*JN062029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
6 Jul 85*

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, at 2100 today. People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the efforts to improve the security situation to create the proper climate for resumption of the national accord march.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Al-Husayni

*JN071235 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
7 Jul 85*

[Text] Damascus — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, at 1100 today. The talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena, and the efforts being exerted to

achieve national accord and to restore security, stability, and well-being to Lebanon. The talks also dealt with the continuation of the march to liberate all Lebanese territories from the Zionist occupation. They also discussed parliamentary relations between the two fraternal countries.

Al-Asad Receives Al-Husayni

*JN071330 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT
7 Jul 85*

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, at 1245 today. Their talks revolved around the Lebanese situation and the efforts to spread security around the Lebanese regions, as well as the activation of the national accord process so that Lebanon will emerge from its difficulties and resume its natural role in the Arab arena.

Junblatt Arrives in Damascus

*NC070657 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0645 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt arrived in Damascus this morning. A meeting is expected to be held among Junblatt, Minister Nabih Birri, and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Karami Arrives in Damascus

*JN071026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT
7 Jul 85*

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus at 1200 today on a visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and information, and the minister of state for foreign affairs.

Karami Makes Statement

JN071403 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has asserted that his country is looking toward Damascus and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. As Karami said, experience has proven his foresight and correct vision vis-a-vis difficulties.

In a statement on arrival to Damascus today, Karami explained that during this visit to Syria he will discuss ways to confront the schemes to which Lebanon is being subjected.

He said: Everyone is aware of the current situation in Lebanon and the regrettable developments taking place there from time to time. He added: We are currently facing U.S. attempts to take revenge on Lebanon due to its political stands that are opposed to their plans and plots. Karami said: The abrogation of the 17 May agreement may have contributed to their rancor against this innocent people, who are concerned about their

sovereignty, freedom, and unity, and about confronting Israel's ambitions in this country. Karami added: All these issues raise our concern about what is taking place, particularly in West Beirut.

Karami added: The legitimate authority that must play its role is inactive to a large extent. I mean meetings of the Chamber of Deputies and the Council of Ministers. I have no choice but to strive to restore matters to normal so that there will be continuous action to put an end to this confusion and security disturbances.

Karami said: We say frankly that Lebanon is not the only one affected by what is taking place. However, I believe that the objective is to hamper the Syrian role and to prevent fraternal Syria from playing its effective role in helping Lebanon play its natural role and assume its pan-Arab duty.

Al-Asad Receives Karami

JN071341 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 JUL 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1400 today. The talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon and difficulties facing the march of spreading security and ways to overcome them.

They also considered the need to create the appropriate atmosphere to continue on the path of national accord and to make Lebanon recover to take its position in the national Arab trench.

Al-Kasm Receives Karami

JN071328 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1318 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1300 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. The discussions dealt with developments in the Lebanese, Arab, and international arenas which require continuous consultations between the two fraternal countries to confront conspiracies against Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and future.

Dr al-Kasm and Karami also discussed the security and national accord march and steps that are being implemented to entrench this march throughout Lebanon.

Khaddam Receives Karami

JN071742 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1725 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1800 today. Discussion dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena and efforts to overcome difficulties and eliminate obstacles that hamper the security march in Lebanon and to put Lebanon back on the track of national accord.

7 July Meeting

JN071842 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — A meeting was held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office at 2030 today. Attending the meeting were Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies; Rashid Karami, Lebanese prime minister; Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, minister of state for the southern and reconstruction, and leader of the Amal movement; and Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party. A detailed discussion took place on all aspects of the Lebanese situation, steps that would lead to entrenching stability and security, and intensifying efforts to achieve national accord to restore Lebanon's natural life, health, and Arab role.

8 July Meeting

JN081153 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — A meeting was held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office at 1000 today. It was attended by Mufti Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic of Lebanon; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy leader of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, spiritual leader of the Druze community; Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, the Ja'farite mufti; Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies; Rashid Karami, Lebanese prime minister; 'Adil 'Usayran, Lebanese defense minister; Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education; Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, and leader of the Amal movement; Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; Dr Nazih al-Bizri, deputy for Sidon; Engineer Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization in Sidon; and Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli, secretary general of the mufti's office.

Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs, and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, also attended the meeting.

SAM-5 Missiles Reportedly Withdrawn by USSR

AU081031 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0956 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli/Paris — The USSR has reportedly withdrawn all its SAM-5 missiles from Syria. Moreover, two-thirds of the estimated 5,000 Soviet advisers are said to have left the country.

This was reported by the publisher of the *Afrique-Asie* magazine published in Paris, which gives as its source East European diplomatic circles. According to this report, Party Chief Gorbachev is aiming to reorient the entire Middle East strategy. The reason for this change of policy is reportedly his dissatisfaction with Syrian President al-Asad's Lebanon policy. Moscow is said to be convinced that there are secret agreements between Al-Asad and the United States.

AL-MUSTAQBAL Cited on Soviet Support for Lebanon
JN060541 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT
6 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has told Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov that he is very concerned about the possibility of a U.S. military operation against Lebanon. The Paris-based Arabic magazine *AL-MUSTAQBAL*, issued today, cites informed diplomatic sources as saying that Soldatov replied to the Lebanese president's question about Moscow's stand on any U.S. aggression that his country will support Lebanon and will respond to any request Lebanon may make.

Ba'th, SRV Delegations Begin Talks in Damascus
JN061410 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1254 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (SANA) — The first round of talks began here today between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade 'Ala' al-Din 'Abidin, secretary of the Ba'th Party Damascus Branch, and the SRV Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Central Committee member.

The talks revolved around the existing relations between the two parties and ways to bolster and promote them in a way that serves the interests of the Arab and Vietnamese peoples and their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries. The talks dealt with developments in the Middle East and the tension

prevailing over the region as a result of the escalation of the fierce imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught against the Arab homeland. The talks also dealt with the situation in Southeast Asia and Indochina and on issues of mutual concern.

Comrade 'Abidin talked about the continuing imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracy against the Arab nation aimed at generalizing the Camp David course through these forces' attempts to peddle separate deals and achieve complete domination over the Arab homeland. Comrade 'Abidin expressed the appreciation of our party and people for the support and backing Vietnam — party, government, and people — is giving to the just Arab causes, and for Vietnam's support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to regain their inalienable national rights.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Comrade Tran Huu Duc, talked about the situation in Vietnam and the efforts to reconstruct what the war destroyed. He also talked about the country's progress in the economic, social, cultural, and other fields to build and bolster the society of progress and socialism. Comrade Tran Huu Duc expressed his country's appreciation for the prominent struggling role that Syria and its wise leadership are playing in the service of the fateful Arab causes for which Syria has gained the respect and appreciation of all the world's strugglers and taken noteworthy positions at both the Arab and international levels.

Peres Interviewed on Economic Plan, Foreign Policy
TA051134 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (Leshabat supplement) in Hebrew 5 Jul 85 pp 1,2

["Exclusive" interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat on 3 July — place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: No other democracy in the world has solved economic problems similar to ours without unemployment. Why do you think that only we in Israel can do that?

Answer: That is a very good question. The options are simple: You either erode employment or wages. What does that mean? It means that either 15 percent of the workers are fired or that wages are eroded by 15 percent. In other words: What would you prefer, dismissals or wage erosion? Would you rather have some people enjoying full wages and have others out of work, or have everybody lower their standard of living without creating unemployment? This is the real option. Contrary to other socialist friends of mine, such as Francois Mitterrand and Felipe Gonzalez, I opted for paying the price of wage erosion over that of unemployment. This was the real option and I made my choice.

Question: If the situation is "so good" — that is, if now we have a reasonable chance of getting out of this mess — why did you not make the same move 9 months ago?

Answer: Because if we had started 9 months ago, we would have had to effect devaluation of over 35 percent, and that would have put 150,000 people out of work, which is what I wanted to avoid. The first stage was to calm the economy down, and now we can make do with a smaller devaluation.

Question: Does that mean that when you started the package deals you already knew that one day we would have to resort to such an emergency plan?

Answer: I knew that the package deals were not enough on their own. The first package deal was successful but there were quite a few mishaps in the second one, particularly concerning laws that the Knesset should have passed. This is why we could not effect the budget cuts on time; the price control also proved ineffective. As a result, wages, prices, and subsidies went up and we suffered a setback of a few months. Besides, European currencies fell and that affected our revenues. In other words, there was an accumulative effect of negative developments, but we knew from the outset that the package deals would not be enough.

Question: In other words it was not because of unwillingness or inability to make difficult and daring decisions, as has been the impression so far, that the tough policy was not adopted.

Answer: Certainly not. You can imagine that I had to ponder the alternatives and all the time I had to ask myself what would be the right solution. I have no doubt whatsoever that when the government was established, the only plan at our disposal was one that would have been twice as painful as this one, a plan which would have included widespread unemployment. How would we have felt with 150,000 or 200,000 people out of work?

Question: You keep saying that our situation will be better within 3 or 4 months. Are you trying to appease us or yourself?

Answer: No, all the calculations indicate that or else I would not have gone for such a plan. Economists say that the consumer price index will be very high next month, and much higher the following month, around 30 percent. However, the index will then drop steeply and the economy will stabilize, on the condition that we cut the budget. On the face of it, it would not seem hard to make the cuts, but the implications are very serious. These cuts mean doing away with free high school education and not merely reducing the salaries of the ministers; they mean making up our minds whether to reduce the number of classrooms or firing 5,000 teachers — these were the alternatives. Please remember that these are the consequences of the moves made by previous governments. These governments brought us to a situation in which we must allocate \$11 billion out of an annual budget of \$23 billion to repay debts, and debts cannot be cut.

Question: Some argue that you did not cut enough from the defense budget. Even former defense ministers think that.

Answer: We effected a very big cut in the defense budget and the defense minister tried very hard to fulfill what was required of him. Had we lived in England or Japan, the situation would have been different. After all, Israel's economic problems largely stem from its security ones.

Question: The "Lavi" project could have been frozen, couldn't it?

Answer: It would have made no difference because it involves U.S. funds, and we have to go about it according to the decisions of the U.S. Congress. First of all, you would have had to ask Congress, which would have then wondered: Wait a minute, what sort of a country is this? We cannot do as we please with that money, not to mention the fact that such a move would have involved the dismissal of thousands of engineers.

Question: Are you not afraid that people might accuse you of dealing a blow and impoverishing wage earners, while at the time the Likud handed out gifts and "did well by the people?"

Answer: I cannot think in partisan terms all the time. I must think about my position as a man serving his country and not just as a person whose only goal is to win the elections. Many people know this, and I hope the truth also counts. Let us assume for a minute that we would not have made a decision, that we would have avoided a decision. What would have happened then? I also had to think about that. Our foreign reserves would have run out, we would not have had money to buy food, medicines, and spare parts. Then people would have said: Where were you? Why did you not make a decision? Had inflation reached 2000 percent, who would have benefited? Only the rich. Who would have been the victims? Only the workers. So, why do you think I am sitting here — just to look good? I know that emergency decrees represent a threat to democracy, but inflation poses a much greater threat; inflation can devastate a democratic regime. So, I am in favor of a democracy which entails courage and telling the truth. Whether this is popular or unpopular I do not know, but I thought this was my duty.

Question: Nonetheless, you are the first Israeli prime minister to resort to such a dangerous measure. Did you think it through?

Answer: I did; I thought about everything before I made up my mind. First I think and then I decide, and not vice versa. The answer is simple: The Knesset gave the government the authority to use emergency regulations so that the government could use them in case of emergency.

Question: Do you believe this is an emergency?

Answer: I believe this an 11th hour emergency. Therefore, it was my duty to use the emergency regulations. I would also like to point out that it is not true that these regulations have not been used to date. Back-to-work orders are part of the emergency regulations and they are being enforced all the time. I have seen many democratic regimes crumble and pave the way to fascism due to their inability to make decisions. Decisions on such matters are not easy, and they certainly entail the risk you mentioned. However, as far as I am concerned, the most decisive question was: Is this an emergency or not? My answer is clear and unambiguous: Yes, it is!

Question: Were the Americans in the picture?

Answer: The Americans knew that we intended to adopt additional measures. They warned us that our economic situation is far worse than we think. We do not want to interfere, they said, but if you want our advice we will give it to you. You tell us what you intend to do, but we will not give our opinion either way; you have to make up your own minds. We then announced the 10 points, which were our design and not theirs. As for the plan itself, we did not tell the Americans a word and they knew nothing about it; they only knew about the general outline. On Monday evening, I spoke on the phone with Secretary of State Shultz and congratulated him for the release of the U.S. hostages. This was after the Cabinet meeting, so I also informed him that we would be releasing 300 Shi'ites. On that occasion, I also told him about the plan. He heard about it in general terms, but he had no time to thoroughly examine it. In any event, we did not receive any instructions or dictates from the Americans, and they did not intervene in any way.

Question: Did the fact that the media criticized you and demanded daring decisions affect you and speed up the decision on the economic plan?

Answer: It will not do; journalists want me to proceed by their rules but I will act according to mine. Only one question preoccupies me: How to discharge my duties in a responsible and pertinent manner, without gambling, without either losing or gaining prestige. I was elected to this post and I must discharge my duties in a responsible and calculated manner. This is the rule that guides me, and nobody will make me do something just to improve my image; in any event, not at the expense of the citizens. I would feel very bad and I would be ashamed to look people in the face if I had to make a move just to "display leadership," as people term it.

Question: The economy is now at the top of your list. What about Tabah? Has it taken a back seat?

Answer: No, absolutely not. We will obviously deal with the economic issue for 2 or 3 weeks. We had to set our order of priorities, we had to get out of two mazes: Lebanon and the economic situation. The Lebanese embroglio was much easier to solve because once you have made a decision, you issue an order and the army retreats. On the economic question, you cannot issue orders to the people because the people are not an army. Actually, why was there so much hesitation on the question of pulling out of Lebanon? It should be noted that there was fear that a spate of katyushas would begin falling on northern Israel and many commentators predicted that the katyushas would follow us in our retreat. I am still not prepared today to promise that no katyusha will fall anywhere. However, it has been 3 months that no Israeli soldier has been killed and that no katyushas have fallen.

Question: Has Tabah been struck off the agenda?

Answer: As you know, the problem is not Tabah but that of improving our relations with Egypt and this issue has definitely not been struck off the agenda.

Question: Do you plan a trip to the United States in the near future?

Answer: First of all, I would not travel before September. A decision has been made not to travel abroad until the end of September, and it is my duty to serve as an example. This is also the reason why I did not attend the Socialist International congress.

Question: But you would presumably travel anyway, if President Reagan were to invite you?

Answer: If I am invited, I will still ask that the visit take place at the end of September. I do not intend to travel before September.

Question: If and when you travel, will you also make an effort to confer with Soviet representatives in the United Nations?

Answer: I will make an effort to meet Third World officials and, if possible, Soviet representatives as well.

Question: Including Gorbachev?

Answer: Yes, if he is there. However, it is already known that he will not attend the UN General Assembly. It would therefore be a pity to create the wrong impression.

Question: The public and the press are not certain about what happened regarding the U.S. hostages and the Shi'ite detainees. Was there an agreement after all?

Answer: There was no agreement whatsoever. Both the U.S. and Israeli Governments took great pains that there should be no agreement — or anything that could have been construed as an agreement — or capitulation to the hijackers. Both governments faithfully carried this out. The U.S. Government managed the affair in an extraordinary manner, and so did we. We had been about to release the Shi'ites, but we said that we would not release

them in a way which might be interpreted as giving in to the hijackers — and that is what we did.

Question: They were released 2 days after the hostages were liberated. So what is the difference?

Answer: There was no pledge on our part, and we were not asked to make such a pledge. I would like to stress: There was neither an explicit nor an implicit pledge. The Americans knew that we were going to release the Shi'ites, and they knew about it before the hijacking.

Question: Finally, how do you see the chances of the economic plan? Do you give it a 50-50 percent chance?

Answer: I do not know about percentages. Incidentally, please notice that nobody has come up with an alternative plan; I have not heard any alternative plan from any Likud minister. I heard about a plan to dismiss 70,000 workers, to eliminate annexation, to cancel cost-of-living increments, and to enforce compulsory arbitration in the event of labor disputes. This is not an economic program, but rather a political plan for changing the regime in Israel. Incidentally, I have also read the attacks on the plan by the editor-in-chief of *'AL HAMISHMAR*. I wonder, since he was the economic correspondent who consistently supported Yoram Aridor's plan. The time has come for some critics to examine their criticism. Now, if you want me to sum up, I will tell you this: Just as there are no-choice wars, there are also no-choice economic policies. In my opinion, the people will realize this as time goes by and, ultimately, if the people understand and cooperate, the plan will succeed.

Finance Minister Moda'i Comments on Economic Plan
TA051754 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
5 Jul 85 pp 1,7

[Report by Tzvi Kessler]

[Text] The economic plan decided on by the government is not a 3-month plan; this is a plan for a full year which begins with 3 months of emergency decrees. At the end of the first 3 months that is, beginning 1 October, no more austerity measures will be imposed on the public. This was said by Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i in an interview with *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*.

In reply to our question about whether new austerity measures could be expected when the period of emergency decrees and measures ends on 1 October, the finance minister replied that he prefers to use the word "concessions" rather than the term austerity measures. "At the end of the 3 months, the public will not be called on to make additional concessions. It will be over for the public," he said, and explained: "The entire process is divided into three stages; as mentioned before, the first stage is the 3 months of concessions which the public has been called on to make. The second stage is the stabilizing stage, during which the public will not have to make any more concessions although it will not yet be able to enjoy the fruits and rewards of its concessions. This period will last a year or more perhaps, and only then will the third stage be implemented. In this stage the public will be rewarded for its concessions. The finance minister wished

to emphasize, however, that all this holds true "as long as the program is implemented by all concerned within the stipulated timetable and scope."

Other central points which were raised in the interview with Finance Minister Moda'i:

— Travel tax: The plan is to fulfill our commitment to cancel the extra travel tax 3 months after the day it was imposed. That is, on 15 September, the travel tax will drop by \$150. "We have not committed ourselves regarding the additional \$150."

— Professional training funds: In accordance with the economic policy, it was decided that a tax would be imposed on the 2.5 percent that is deducted from salaried worker's wages for the professional training fund. Up until now, these deductions were tax exempt. We asked Moda'i why a tax is being imposed on deductions for savings schemes, in spite of the fact that the professional training fund becomes a savings plan 6 years after being first deducted. The finance minister replied: "It is a professional training fund and not a savings plan. The fact is that production workers do not have such a training fund because in industry the workers are paid this by the employers. If the idea was to use this fund for savings purposes, why was it not decided at the time to provide production workers with a professional training fund? Those people saving through the fund have the greatest privileges compared to all the savings plans, and there is no reason why we should not impose a tax on them. Do not forget that most of the savings in this fund can be redeemed immediately, not only after 6 years."

— The capital market: There are no plans to harm the capital market, but the policy has made it less fluid; for example, canceling current PATAM [bank deposits linked to any foreign currency as a hedge against inflation] accounts. The government intends to gradually step out of the capital market. This will be done by forcing the various funds to cut back on the purchase of government bonds and to compete more and more in the open stock market. For example: The government controls 92 percent of the capital market. This means that the credit available in the market amounts to only 8 percent. This, the finance minister believes, must stop.

— The next step: The finance minister refused to say what the next step would be on 1 October. We asked: Will you change the currency on 1 September? No comment. If stability is achieved at the end of the 3 months, will part of the linkage system be canceled? No comment.

The finance minister noted: "I will not respond to any question that deals with the continuation of the plan after the first 3 months are up." To each question on this subject the minister replied: "Ask me on 1 September."

— Cost-of-living increments: The plan stipulates that no cost-of-living increments are to be paid in the next 3 months. We asked: Is payment of this compensation to be postponed for only 3 months? The minister's reply: "The increment has been canceled. Beginning 1 October, new criteria will be determined for these payments." The finance minister added that "the government's policy calls for partial compensation for the various price

increases." As for the government's obligations from before 30 June (such as the cost-of-living increment to compensate for price increases in May and June), they will be scratched, and no compensation will be paid for them.

— The one-time compensation: What will be this month's compensation for past price increases? The Finance Ministry is still negotiating with the Histadrut on this matter. What are you proposing? Moda'i: "The plan calls for a one-time 10-percent compensation. However, it will be an unequal, graduated distribution. Welfare cases have already received 11 percent compensation and the rest of their allowances are linked to the consumer price index. As for salaried wage earners, those paying the low tax of 25 percent might even receive a net compensation of 18 percent. The compensation for people earning large salaries may reach 6 percent. Negotiations with the Histadrut are over not only the amount of compensation, but also the gradation system."

If the negotiations with the Histadrut continue too long, the government will pay the one-time compensation it has decided on, in accordance with a decree and a table of increments. The finance minister expressed the hope that he would not have to take such a unilateral step.

The government might suggest that the Histadrut determine a ceiling to salary erosion. If it turns out that salary erosion goes beyond this ceiling, the government will also suggest reopening negotiations on additional compensation. According to Finance Minister Moda'i, the differences of opinion between the government and the Histadrut regarding salary erosion are not as great as reported. The minister said that the Treasury believes that the erosion is between 6 and 8 percent, while the Histadrut claims that it is 12 percent. Of course there is also the dispute over whether the approximately 22-percent cost-of-living increment should be paid on 1 August or not.

— Mortgages: Yesterday the banks were instructed on how to deal with the mortgages of the various sectors of people eligible for them. Thus, banks will not take the current high payment as a basis for calculation, and mortgages will increase in direct proportion to the increase in salary rather than to the cost-of-living index. As for the difference, this sum will be added to the mortgage when the last of the mortgage installments has been paid.

— Bank credits, in real terms, will decrease: The intention is to raise the current level of credit by less than the rate of inflation. Credit terms will worsen in different proportions for different groups. Thus exporters, for instance, will suffer only a marginal worsening of the credit terms.

The finance minister wished to conclude the interview with what he called "the essence of the economic program." The plan is based on cutting the public and private leisure income, in other words, a cut in government spending according to the government's order of priorities and a decrease in private spending in proportion to income. The plan involves sacrifices from the public, because even when the government cuts its budget, the finance minister says, this is at the expense of the public.

However, all these sacrifices — by the government and the public alike — are tantamount to an investment, the fruits of which will ultimately be returned to the public."

Notes Consequences of Failure

TA070710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i says if the government's economic program fails, it will mean the end of the national unity government. Qol Yisra'el's [Voice of Israel] economic reporter says over the weekend, unofficial contacts between the Treasury and the Histadrut trade union federation continued in an attempt to solve disagreement over wages and dismissals, but no program was apparent.

Levi Says Alignment Wants To End Unity Government

TA051347 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
5 Jul 85 pp 1,11

[Report by Yitzhaq Dish]

[Excerpt] In an exclusive interview with MA'ARIV, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi says that "the Alignment is striving to disband the national unity government at the end of the 3-month freeze on prices and wages." Levi says he has details about the contacts being held by Alignment members regarding the establishment of a narrow-based government as well as information about preparations for action to be taken toward the end of the freeze period.

"The Alignment should know that it is not the only player on the stage and that the Likud has more than one answer," the deputy prime minister warned.

David Levi added: I see a clear scenario with my political senses which have never misled me. If something comes out of the economic plan that can be described as a success, even if at a serious social cost, then the Alignment will present it as its own success and will go on to attack the Likud more viciously so as to bring about the disbandment of the partnership. However, if the plan fails — and there are plenty of grounds for choosing Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, a Likud man, as the victim, then the Likud will be blamed for the failure.

In any event, Levi says, Alignment members are basing their scenario on the premise that "now that the Likud has done its job it can go home."

The deputy prime minister used very harsh words to attack the Alignment, saying that from the outset and soon after the establishment of the national unity government the Alignment has strived to establish a narrow-based government, has been holding contacts with potential partners and has even discussed the distribution of portfolios with them. Levi believes the entire precept of "genuine partnership and joint sharing of responsibility" has been given mere lip service and has undermined mutual trust.

In order to sabotage relations within the Cabinet, Levi adds, the Alignment has been pointing its finger at the Likud and saying it is responsible for the ruin of the economy and the country whereas the Alignment wants to put everything to right. Initially, this was a marginal phenomenon but similar remarks have recently also been heard from the "big shots."

Shultz Message Seen as Support for Economic Plan

TA071124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state has expressed great support for the economic moves the Cabinet has taken. In a cable he sent to the finance minister, Secretary of State Shultz noted that these were difficult moves and, in his view, they will help improve the situation in Israel. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that Secretary of State Shultz emphasized that the United States will support Israel fully and is prepared to help it in the best possible way.

MAPAM, CRM To Submit No-Confidence Motions

TA071128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The MAPAM and Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] factions are proposing motions of no-confidence in the government because of the new economic plan. The two factions think the plan harms the weaker classes and democracy.

Our Knesset correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the motions of no-confidence will be debated by the Knesset tomorrow, together with the motion of no-confidence submitted by the Progressive List for Peace over the Tabah issue and the presence of IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon despite the withdrawal decision.

Cabinet Discusses Use of TV To Explain Economic Plan

TA071744 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1405 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Let us now go over to the Cabinet meeting today where Prime Minister Shim'on Peres suggested that Article 46 of the Broadcasting Authority's Law be invoked to use television to clarify the government's economic moves. This article allows the government to make its announcements on television. This article has been invoked only once, during Yoram Aridor's term as finance minister. The majority of the ministers opposed the use of this article and joined in the harsh criticism which was leveled at Israel Television. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Begin recording] The Prime Minister's Office is currently acting under the impression that if an appropriate public relations campaign for the economic plan is not launched, the plan may fail. A special information team, led by Uri Savir, the prime minister's media adviser, has been set up and extraordinary efforts are being made to televise the prime minister and the government's economic speakers at the various events in which they have

participated, be it before Na'amat, [Alignment affiliated women's labor federation] in Ramat Gan's national park, the United Kibbutz Movement convention, or elsewhere.

Shim'on Peres is full of complaints about the media in general and Israel Television in particular. During today's Cabinet meeting he told the ministers how his office's request for a 30-minute informational program on the economic moves was turned down by the television. On Saturday evening it was suggested that Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz be interviewed on the plan on television, and this also was rejected. Peres told his ministers that Israel Television has refrained from any presentation of the plan as such other than through polemics or commentary, and he proposed that the government invoke Article 46 of the Broadcasting Authority's Law, as applied in the case of the dramatic and highly controversial television appearance by Yoram Aridor during his term as finance minister.

Peres' remarks, which were supposed to be a side comment during the Cabinet's meeting, triggered a 2-hour long argument. Most of the ministers joined in the criticism but simultaneously rejected the use of Article 46 of the Broadcasting Law. Justice Minister Moshe Nisim said he understood how the prime minister felt, but with all due respect, Article 46 was intended for the announcement of decisions and positions and not for ongoing information activity. Attorney General Professor Yitzhaq Zamir joined Nisim's reservations, mentioning that no regulations have yet been determined for the application of Article 46. Minister Ya'akov Tzur said this article should be reserved for emergency military situations.

Minister Moda'i continued the attack on the television; he said that this instrument is destructive and may jeopardize the plan. Moda'i added that it is intolerable to have children explaining an economic plan. Minister Nehamkin suggested that the Broadcasting Authority not be given its annual budget. Minister Yitzhaq Navon said it is difficult to find another example of such terrible relations as is the case in Israel Television. Minister Corfu suggested that educational television be used for informational purposes.

In the end, the prime minister did not open his proposal to a vote and it was decided that a public relations campaign should be initiated through the Information Center and that Education and Culture Minister Yitzhaq Navon should be entrusted with the task of submitting to the government a proposal on how to explain the latest economic moves, including the possible introduction of regulations for application of Article 46 of the Broadcasting Authority's Law.

Alignment ministers who wished to remain anonymous criticized the intention to use Article 46; it is inconceivable that we, the Alignment members, who raised a scandal when Aridor used this article should adopt the same method. It was said in the Prime Minister's Office that Israel Television is not fulfilling its duty, and this is the feeling that the proposal reflects. There is no real intention to make use of this article of the Broadcasting Authority's Law, according to the Prime Minister's Office. [End recording]

Treasury Prepares for Dismissal of 10,000 Workers
 TA071810 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT
 7 Jul 85

[Text] The Finance Ministry is preparing for the dismissal of 10,000 workers in the civil service. In internal discussions held in the Finance Ministry it was decided to set up three teams to follow the issue. Our economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper reports:

[Begin recording] The first operational move was made today to implement the Cabinet decision to dismiss 10,000 civil servants. Those dismissed will include 4,000 in the local authorities, 2,000 in the government ministries and an additional 4,000 in government-financed bodies such as higher education institutes and the Jewish Agency.

Three teams were set up by the finance minister today to prepare this procedure, implement, and supervise it, by virtue of emergency regulations. The teams were instructed to prepare the lists of dismissed people within 3 days. According to the plan, the workers involved will receive the letters of dismissal at the beginning of next month and they will find themselves outside the system 30 days later. The workers committees will be granted the right of appeal and discussion, but they will have to exercise it within the above timeframe.

This mechanism was set in motion in spite of the talks currently under way with the Histadrut. In its talks with the government the Histadrut has not yet raised the question of dismissals, but this will undoubtedly constitute a bone of contention on top of the cost of living increment issue. [End recording]

Shamir Sees Al-Asad as 'Real Winner' in Hijacking
 AU061344 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, July 6 (AFP) — The Israeli Foreign Minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, declared Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad the "real winner" in the Beirut hijacking affair, in an interview published today by *LE FIGARO* newspaper here.

Mr. Shamir dismissed the Lebanese Shia Amal Leader Nabih Birri, who assumed control of the hostage crisis from the hijackers, as "not very important" in an interview with the paper's weekend magazine.

The taking of the U.S. hostages, who were released last Sunday, had given Mr. Birri the opportunity to "play at being important", but he was not a "real leader".

All the Lebanese Shi'ite groups were controlled by Syria and the Soviet Union, according to Mr. Shamir.

Israel would continue to be implacable with terrorists, he said. Israel's decision to free more than a thousand prisoners in exchange for three Israeli soldiers in May was a "mistake".

"Terrorists must be chased out of their lairs, we must never give in, the reprisals must be terrible," he said, accusing Moscow of "using terrorism to destabilise the West".

Meanwhile in Damascus, it was reported today that Mr. Birri, who is also Lebanese minister for justice and south Lebanon, had arrived for talks with the Syrian leadership.

Discussions were to centre on the situation in West Beirut, where Amal and Druze militia have clashed in recent weeks. Druze leader Walid Junblatt arrived earlier in the Syrian capital.

Rabin on Terrorism, Defense Budget, Economic Plan
 TA061038 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0705 GMT
 6 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was today in Kibbutz Giv'at Hayyim where he addressed the first convention of the United Kibbutz Movement. Let us now go over to our broadcasting van at Kibbutz Giv'at Hayyim and to our military correspondent Gay Zohar who will report on the defense minister's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] In fact, the Lebanese war has not eliminated the threat of terrorism in Lebanon and its ability and intentions to attack us. We are currently facing a no less potential terrorist threat than we faced in June 1982 and if, God forbid, things do not develop as we would like them to, we might face a far more serious threat.

[Zohar] The second issue Minister Rabin addressed was the threats Israel must tackle — the threat to its existence stemming from the state of war with the Arab countries and the immediate threat posed by terrorism. The defense minister's remarks were optimistic: We are prepared, with certain limitations, to tackle these threats. The mention of these limitations brought the defense minister to the third topic — the toll paid by the Defense Ministry due to the economic problems and the budget cuts.

[Rabin] The IDF's fighting force has never been pared down before, as I have had to do in my capacity as defense minister in the last 10 months. The size of the regular troops and of the armored forces will shrink but I will not say by how much; in terms of ammunition stocks per tank we will be in a no less serious situation than we were on the eve of the Yom Kippur war. I undertook this responsibility, although I knew well we were taking a security risk no other defense minister had ever taken before. Therefore, when I hear Knesset members — mostly Likud and certainly those who have been members of the Cabinet — I admit that I must resort to utmost restraint not to answer back. Thus, I want you to know, although this can be argued, that a cut of such a magnitude, both in terms of money and the size of the fighting troops — and weapons will only be replaced in the next few years — means there will be no growth, both in practical and quantitative terms.

[Zohar] The defense minister concluded his remarks on this issue by saying: I will be the one who fires the largest number of workers in the whole country. For the first time, the minister also referred to the new economic plan and said: The key problem is how to instill the feeling that there is a relatively equal sharing of the burden.

[Rabin] When it comes to matters of life, death, and security the people trust that the security burden is shared equally. However, when it comes to money I am not so sure about it and I am sorry that this is the case. Among other things, I proposed some organizational changes that would help instill such a feeling in my colleagues in the party and the Cabinet. If we had a separate apparatus to deal with state revenues as is the case in most progressive countries — like the IRS in the United States which reports directly to the President rather than to the secretary of the Treasury and which is one of the most effective institutions dealing with this issue according to its own concepts and laws — we would have been able to enforce tax collection better. Otherwise, I am afraid the decisions are not sufficient since the problem is not one of making decisions but rather of implementing them. Had the government implemented its own decisions since September or October 1984 we would be in an entirely different situation today. [End recording]

TWA Hijacking Incident

*TA061054 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] On the TWA hijack affair, the defense minister said it was the first time a terror organization had taken over a foreign target to try to blackmail Israel. The affair was a delicate one for Israel, he said, but it ended in a way that would prevent future attempts of the kind.

Rabin Warns Against Defense Cut, Threat From Syria

*TA061904 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] The defense minister today warned against a large defense budget cut. Mr Rabin was speaking today before members of the United Kibbutz Movement convened in kibbutz Giv'at Hayyim. Mr Rabin emphasized that the defense establishment has taken a great risk in reducing the size of the IDF regular forces. This is the most serious cut since the state was founded. Mr Rabin added that the cut has implications for quality as well as quantity. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports.

[Begin recording] [Shlonsky] The economic issue features prominently at the United Kibbutz Movement's convention, too. Defense Minister Rabin, who is aware of the public argument on the defense budget issue, said that military strength must not replace the strength of society. In theory, the defense minister said, the Arab threat does not seem real at the moment, but developments in the Arab world are rapid, and we should be prepared against a united front, in short, we should be prepared for any surprise.

[Rabin] An immediate threat by an Arab army is posed by Syria, since I do not believe that Jordan will join Syria on its own in initiating a war against Israel. Syria has indeed built itself up militarily to a very large degree. In June 1982 the Syrian Army numbered 350,000 soldiers in uniform, while today the number of soldiers greatly exceeds 500,000. This army is one of the largest in the Middle East and one which has the best conven-

tional arms that the Soviet Union can produce. Let me say now in particular that we have all learned that none of us in the past could predict when and whether a war would start. [End recording]

Syrian Army Withdraws Troops From Lebanon

Rabin Notes Departure

*TA080430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The defense minister has said that one-fifth of Syria's troops in Lebanon have returned to Syria. According to him, Syria apparently realizes that anybody treading in the mud of Lebanon is bound to sink in. Syria also realizes that it has not attained a strategic balance with Israel and must therefore see that it should not risk a showdown with it.

Minister Rabin attacked Syria for its part in encouraging terrorism. The Syrians, Rabin said, finance and protect the terrorists. According to Rabin, the seven U.S. hostages are being held in Syrian-controlled territory in Lebanon.

Minister Rabin was addressing a congress of U.S. rabbis and his remarks were reported by our military correspondent Shmuel Tal.

Two Divisions Leave

TA070848 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Two Syrian divisions have left Lebanese soil and returned to Syria.

The withdrawal of the divisions from Lebanon was carried out as part of the Syrian policy of thinning out its military forces in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a'. This policy was apparently decided on by the Syrian top echelons not long ago, and it appears that it was decided on after a period during which the significance and effects of the IDF withdrawal to the international border were examined.

One Brigade in Al-Biq'a'

*TA071550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] It was reported from Lebanon that Syria has largely decreased the number of its soldiers in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a' and that only one brigade, instead of three divisions, has now been left in the area. Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that Beirut correspondents today toured the Lebanese Al-Biq'a' and reported that Syria has decreased by half the size of its military forces in Lebanon. At the same time, it introduced a number of special commando units both into the Lebanese Al-Biq'a' and the Al-Matn Mountains northeast of Beirut.

Peres, Shamir 'Disassociated' From Kimche Remarks
 TA080654 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Michael Eylan]

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry dissociated themselves yesterday from an idea floated by David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, to delay freeing over 400 Shi'ite prisoners held in Israel.

Kimche, in an interview in *THE WASHINGTON POST*, suggested that Israel delay freeing the Shi'ites until seven Americans held in Beirut are freed by their Shi'ite captors.

Kimche stressed in his interview that it was his personal view that Israel should delay the release if it would fit in with "what the American Administration would want us to do."

'Several' ASL Soldiers Reportedly Captured by Amal
 TA051118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 1100 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] There are reports that several members of the south Lebanese army [SLA] have fallen into the hands of Shi'ite militiamen. REUTERS quotes security sources in south Lebanon as saying that Amal militiamen briefly occupied an SLA post and took its defenders with [as heard]. Beirut Radio reported a short while ago that the Shi'ite militiamen attacked the Al-Qantarah post, wounding two SLA soldiers and capturing the rest. A UN spokesman confirmed that UNIFIL forces in the area heard explosions and small arms fire before dawn near the village of Al-Qantarah.

IDF, UNIFIL Spokesmen Comment
 TA051727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 1700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The Israel Army spokesman says he has no information regarding reports that 11 south Lebanese army men have been taken prisoner by Amal, and that a joint IDF and SLA force later reoccupied the position abandoned by the SLA soldiers. According to news agency reports from Lebanon, most of the SLA soldiers who were manning the position near Al-Qantarah surrendered to Amal militiamen who had called on them to defect

early this morning. Two of the SLA men who refused and opened fire were wounded in the clash and taken prisoner.

The UNIFIL spokesman, Timur Goksel, said that later a convoy of Israeli and SLA soldiers passed through two UNIFIL checkpoints manned by Finnish soldiers and drove up to the abandoned position. The UNIFIL spokesman told our reporter Alan Ben-'Ami that the mixed force, which numbered about 30 Israeli and 15 SLA soldiers, was still occupying the position late this afternoon.

'Feelers' Put Out to Birri on Security Strip Control
 TA051046 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV (Safshavu'a supplement)
 in Hebrew 5 Jul 85 p 7

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Shefi Gabay]

[Text] Israel has been putting out feelers, via Shi'ite personages, to find out if Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri is prepared to prevent terrorists from infiltrating the security zone. Some claim that Israeli officials have also contacted Amal leaders directly on this matter. Birri, however, has refused to make any promises, claiming that he does not have complete control over the radical Shi'ite organizations that have infiltrated the south. According to a senior IDF officer, Birri is nevertheless trying to strengthen his position among the Shi'ite majority in the security zone. Birri has concentrated many Amal soldiers in the area bordering the security strip. From their positions they have lately been harassing the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] with terrorist attacks and infiltrations.

ASL commander General Antoine Lahd is fearful of opinions being voiced in Israel which demand that an agreement be reached with Birri to safeguard the security zone. "This would be a fatal mistake on your part," Lahd claimed, "because the Shi'ites cannot stand you, and Amal is not a homogeneous organization, but rather comprises groups from the most extreme radicals to leftists, almost Communists." Gen Lahd takes pride in his Shi'ite battalion, which loyally serves the security strip.

Up until the IDF withdrawal, the Shi'ites made up approximately 40 percent of the ASL force. Many of them disappeared once they decided that they preferred to remain in the villages which the IDF had evacuated. Nowadays, there are few Shi'ites in the ASL, and it is difficult to measure the extent of their loyalty, especially when approximately 40 Shi'ite soldiers defected in the past 6 weeks and joined Amal.

Nigeria's Buhari Elected ECOWAS Chairman

AB052238 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria has been elected the new chairman of ECOWAS. The election took place today at the closed-door meeting of the heads of state which is going on in Lome, Togo. Nigeria's head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, takes over the chairmanship from Colonel Lansana Conte de Guinea, who has been acting as chairman for the past 1 year.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent covering the summit recalled that Gen Buhari was offered the chairmanship at last year's summit but declined because he wanted to concentrate on more pressing domestic issues prevailing in the (?country). General Buhari is now directing the working session of the summit which is sitting late owing to the volume of work that must be cleared before the conference ends tomorrow.

Our correspondent says that the Guinean leader, Col Conte, addressed the opening session, but immediately left Lome for home where there was an abortive attempt to overthrow him. He took a number of foreign journalists along with him. In Lagos, an official of the Guinean Embassy announced on television this evening that most of the coup plotters had been rounded up. The coup attempt was led by former Prime Minister Colonel Diarra Traore. [words indistinct] that he has been declared wanted by the Guinean Government.

ECOWAS Communique

AB070845 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] A new travel certificate is to be issued by the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, to facilitate the movement of persons at border posts within the subregion. This is one of the decisions taken by leaders of the Community at their summit which ended yesterday in the Togolese capital, Lome. A communique on the conference says the leaders approved the protocol on the temporary importation of passenger vehicles into member-states. They also approved the protocol which provides for cooperation among member states to ensure mutual assistance in matters relating to free movement of persons, goods, services, and capital. However, the ECOWAS leaders postponed the adoption of a draft supplementary protocol that grants the right of residence to citizens of member-states for 1 year.

Addressing the closing session, the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, who is also the new chairman of ECOWAS, said Nigeria has provided housing facilities and funds for the headquarters of the Community in Lagos to enhance its operations. Under the arrangement, 34 housing units are provided or the sum of 800,000 naira is granted for the renovation and (?refurnishing) of the houses. Gen Buhari said Nigeria gave the assistance in accordance with her promise last year to alleviate the problems of the staff of the Secretariat. He advised the secretariat to work harder to ensure that the Community's programs were faithfully implemented. The head of state has since returned to Lagos.

Conference on Democracy Concludes in Dakar

AB032212 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The international conference on democracy in Africa ended in Dakar this afternoon. About 40 political parties from 26 African countries and other parts of the world participated in the meeting. During 3 days, the delegates who came from the United States and various African countries debated the meaning of democracy. After the positive debate, a Dakar declaration was read by Mamadou Faye, permanent secretary of the Socialist Party:

[Begin recording] Dakar declaration: The international conference on democracy in Africa has attained its historic objective. The representatives of the political parties who were present in Dakar have agreed on the fundamental requirements upon which a democratic government is founded, that is the need for tolerance, protection of human rights, a system of responsibility of governments before the people, and (?strong) political parties, a 1-party democratic system or structures of participation.

The U.S. political parties which, through their participation in this conference, have contributed immensely to the progress of democracy in Africa, also share these views. Representatives of African parties agreed to recommend to their respective governments the ratification of the African charter on human rights and the right of the people, a charter which has already been signed by all African states.

Participants at the Dakar conference condemned the apartheid system of South Africa. They described this system as a negation of democracy and human dignity. They all agreed that the activities of South Africa to destabilize its neighbors — without political distinction — constitute a serious threat to democratic governments and institutions on the continent. Recalling the recent invasion of Botswana by the South African Army, the delegates expressed their active solidarity with the people of Botswana and all the Frontline States as well as with their respective governments. They also strongly condemned this invasion. Participants at the conference are convinced that the East-West competition in Africa has not benefitted African nations. Also, the conference expressed support for the initiative taken by the American Democratic Party which helped to hold this conference in Dakar. The conference encourages the American Democratic Party to maintain and to strengthen such solidarity ties with Africa. [End recording]

OAU Committee on RSA Role at Upcoming UN Forum

EA071516 Dakar PANA in English 0948 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 7 Jul (SHIHATA/PANA) — The OAU Liberation Committee has expressed concern over the intention of South Africa to send a delegation to the forthcoming UN Womens Decade conference in Nairobi.

A statement issued at the end of the committee's 44th session also expressed concern at the mounting manoeuvres to exclude an agenda item on the plight of women and children under the apartheid regime.

The Liberation Committee, which met at Tanzania's northern town of Arusha, has appealed to all peace-loving people and nations participating in the Nairobi Women's Conference every effort to counter the attempts being made by South Africa to participate.

[Words indistinct] conference to use this forum to discuss effectively the plight of women and children under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia so as to enlighten participants on this subject and increase moral, political and material support for the national liberation struggle. The Liberation Committee has expressed shock at the sudden death of the chairman of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Azania, John Nyati Pokela, who died in Harare a week ago.

In the message sent to the PAC office in Dar es Salaam the committee said that at this trying moment, the Liberation Committee wished the PAC courage and patience to overcome any setback which might have been caused by Mr Pokela's death.

Meanwhile, the committee has condemned the racist South African regime and the USA for delaying the independence of Namibia, saying that armed struggle remained the most effective means to bring about Namibian independence.

The committee passed 15 resolutions on Namibia, condemning the Pretoria regime for its continued illegal occupation of the territory and its increased atrocities, murder and brutality against the Namibian people. The committee also condemned the racist regime for its aggression against neighbouring countries, such as the recent commando raids into Angola and Botswana, and for the conscription of Namibians into its army of occupation.

Member-states of the OAU were urged to implement the Arusha plan of action on Namibia to enable SWAPO to carry out the liberation struggle, by making financial contributions to the special liberation fund. (?The socialist) and Nordic countries and solidarity groups were commended for their assistance to SWAPO. Also commended was the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement for its continued interest in the Namibian question as exemplified by the special meeting on Namibia held in New Delhi, India, last April.

Closing the session, the current chairman of OAU Liberation Committee, Nigeria's Minister for External Affairs Ibrahim Gambari [words indistinct] and the destruction of apartheid in South Africa.

ALGERIA

National Independence Day Celebrated 5 Jul

LD052057 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic

1900 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Algerian people today, 5 July, celebrate the 23d anniversary of their national independence. It wrenched this independence by its own will, which is stronger than any weapon, after offering extremely great sacrifices during its heroic resistance to the ruthless French colonialists; this resistance started the moment the French set foot on Algerian soil. This resistance continued for 132 years and our people crowned their unique heroic epic with the eternal 1 November 1954 liberation revolution. Thanks to the brilliant victory of this revolution, we are celebrating this day, the 5th of July, national Independence Day.

The revolution that has claimed the lives of 1.5 million martyrs will remain a living symbol of the strength of the invincible will of people, and an example and beacon for all people struggling for their freedom, self-determination, and liberation from all forms of colonialism, exploitation, and hegemony. No doubt these people and all others whose will has struggled and triumphed over colonialism — no doubt they are sharing the joy of independence with the Algerian people. At the same time they share its deep awareness of the greatness of the victory it achieved 23 years ago, and of the extremely great sacrifices it offered for this purpose. These sacrifices have not affected its determination since independence to continue the struggle on the broadest fronts against the forces of colonialism and imperialism, and for the liberation of the remaining people who are exploited and persecuted. This stems from its faith in the principles of its revolution which stress that the freedom of people and their sovereignty constitute an indivisible unit, and that the struggle of the Third World people against the forces of exploitation and hegemony which are trying to dominate them is a common and fateful struggle. The position of natural alliance with repressed people, which Algeria has always adopted, is admired and lauded by the national liberation movements accredited to Algiers. They have sent a letter of congratulations to Brother President Chedli Bendjedid. These movements have expressed the conviction that Algeria will remain a progressive anti-imperialist and anticolonialist citadel.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Arab Leaders on Egypt Boycott

LD071957 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has sent a cable to the Arab kings and presidents. The text is as follows:

It seems that the Arab nation has caught the disease of lack of self-respect and is going back on all its commitments. It seems that the rulers of this nation never agree to a resolution except in order to stress their lack of credibility. Otherwise, what is the meaning of their lack of respect — indeed their continuing contravention — of the Arab League resolutions concerning the

boycott of the Egyptian regime which committed the most abominable pan-Arab act of treason in the history of this nation?

Personally I am completely convinced of the fact that the Arabs no longer respect their league and its resolutions. In my eyes, the Arab League has lost all credibility, and indeed, it has lost the justification for its existence. Or how can it be indifferent — and indeed bestowing benedictions on the violation of its resolutions by numerous member-states?

The statement by the Iraqi vice president on Iraqi-Egyptian relations not only constitutes a deliberate violation of the Arab League resolutions on boycotting the treasonous Egyptian regime but also poses as a disregard for the league, the Arab nation, and its fateful issues; it is holding you in contempt. Concerning the relationship of the Iraqi regime with the Egyptian regime, he said: We have agreed on the issue of diplomatic relations and its intricacies. We have decided to develop relations without reservation. Egypt, which was forced by its regime to become a bridge over which the Zionist enemy could cross to the Arab nation to murder it, occupy its land, seize its resources, and violate its sanctities, this Egypt — which until it gets rid of the disgrace of capitulation — must be banished at the Arab level. It undoubtedly knows how to remove the disgrace of surrender. There will not be a long wait.

I am giving a warning that the Arab young men will blow up any bridge that might be built to let the Zionist enemy use as a crossing point to our nation. They will blow up the Egyptian regime and any Arab regime that offers itself as a bridge or pillars for a bridge. I am working night and day to encourage Arab youths to reject [word indistinct] and demolish the bridges that make it easy for the Zionist enemy to cross to our nation.

Here we see the Iraqi regime declare with all the contempt it holds against you and your resolution that Iraq's issue of diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime does not stand as a barrier against meetings at the level of cooperation, coordination, and integration between the two countries. First, this insolent defiance deserves a pause from us to defend the dignity of the Arab decision. For it has become clear that Egypt has become a bridge between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy and that some other Arab regimes have become props for this bridge. Therefore, it has become necessary for the sake of self-defense for every one of us to do everything to destroy this bridge and demolish those pillars. None of us would be blamed now if he refused to attend any summit or discarded any resolution while the summit is treated as a comedy and its resolutions are no more than ink on paper.

I call on the masses to act irresponsibly in the same way as their rulers have (?acted recklessly) [words indistinct].

'Source' Notes Egyptians No Longer Allowed To Work

LD080958 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jul (JANA) — An informed source stated here today that the Egyptians do not have the right to work any more in the Jamahiriyah.

The source says that since Libyans do not have the right to enter and work in Egypt, it has been decided to deal with the matter on a reciprocal basis. Therefore, Egyptians will have no right to work in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The informed source affirms that we are not against the Egyptians; they know more than anyone else of our efforts to unite with them since the outbreak of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution of 1969. However, since the Egyptian regime has committed the supreme sin and recognized the Zionist enemy, we cannot work for the prolongation of the life of this traitorous regime by allowing it to consolidate through the Egyptians working in the Jamahiriya.

People's Committee Condemns U.S. Stand on Beirut
LD072057 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] In a statement issued today, the General People's Committee stressed that the American resolution to boycott Beirut International Airport constitutes aggression and terrorism against an Arab country. The statement said that the American resolution comes within the framework of the American chain of actions based on terrorizing people, enslaving, and controlling them and their economics in order to impose its conditions on them. The statement condemned the extent of disregard by the American Administration for international agreements, especially those that were contracted at the level of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The statement called for a stance to be adopted on this resolution and a strong response to it. It called for a comprehensive boycott against American aircraft, ships, and goods, and for solidarity with the Lebanese people and government by resisting the American aggressive resolution which is an extension of the American terrorist policy in the Arab region and the world. The statement noted that it would have been better for the American Administration to observe a purely statistical fact, which is that Lebanese airports were and are still safer than the U.S. airports which witnessed 40 hijacks during the years 1980-84. It is the American airports that should have been boycotted, not the Lebanese airport.

Reportage on Al-Turayki Visit to Bulgaria

For Sofia coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, including his talks with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, see the 8 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Syrian Defense Minister Arrives in Tripoli
LD061836 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jul (JANA) — Syrian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was at Tripoli International Airport to welcome Lt Gen Talas and the accompanying delegation.

Also taking part in the welcoming party were officers of the armed forces and the secretary, and members of the Syrian relations bureau in the Jamahiriya.

In a statement to the JANA representative Lt Gen Talas stressed that relations between the Jamahiriya and Syria are strategic. He said: In Syria we consider ourselves as an extension of Libya. We also consider Libya as an extension of Syria.

PFLP's Jibril, Fatah's Muragha Arrive 5 Jul
LD052226 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command, brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the Provisional Command of the Fatah revolutionary movement — the uprising — and the delegation accompanying them arrived in Tripoli Friday evening.

Jabir Meets Talas, PFLP's Jibril, Fatah's Muragha
LD062355 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 J

[Excerpts] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, the Syrian minister of defense held a meeting this evening.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces last night received brothers Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-General Command secretary general and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the secretary of the Provisional Command of the Fatah revolutionary movement.

Further on Sudanese Defense Minister's Visit

Cooperation Agreement Signed
LD080858 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jul 85 (JANA) — An agreement for joint cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Sudan was signed yesterday at the end of the visit of General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad [title as received], the Sudanese minister of defense to the Jamahiriya. The agreement was signed on the Libyan Arab side by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis and on the Sudanese side by Gen Muhammad, minister of defense.

Issues Departure Statement
LD071641 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Council and defense minister of

fraternal Sudan, left Tripoli this morning after a visit of several days by him and his accompanying delegation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces was at the forefront of those present to see off the Sudanese Defense minister and the delegation accompanying him. A number of officers of the armed forces also took part in the send-off ceremony.

In a statement to JANA, General 'Uthman 'Abdallah [title as received] underlined the strength of the fraternal, eternal relations between the one Arab people in Libya and Sudan. He said that his visit to the Jamahiriya was a very good occasion to get acquainted at a close range with the gigantic achievements in civilization realized in all domains due to the Great 1 September Revolution and its revolutionary leader Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi.

In his statement he also lauded the advanced level attained in all military fields by the Arab Libyan forces, saying that these forces had entered into the most advanced domains of technology and assimilated them with great competence thus refuting claims that the Arabs are incapable of assimilating modern technology.

He added: The brothers in the Jamahiriya have asserted the sincerity of their cooperation with us with regard to raising the level of our Armed Forces which have been seriously affected and weakened during the period of rule by the stooge Numayri, and have made their capabilities available for issues of no interest to the Sudanese people, their unity, and aspirations.

Maltese President Barbara Departs Tripoli 4 Jul
LD050935 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 5 Jul (JANA) — Mrs Agatha Barbara, President of the Republic of Malta, and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli last night at the end of a 3-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

JANA Condemns U.S. 'Hostile Attitude' to Jamahiriya
LD051834 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] London, Shawal 18, July 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A London newspaper reported that the U.S. President's senior advisors and officials of the U.S. intelligences are preparing for an attack on Libyan positions in the near future.

Newsline daily [as received] which reported the news said that the attack will be on at least one of what it called 'terrorist training camps in Libya'.

World media spreaded similar American news and announcements at the end of the American hijacked plane farce.

Press information explained that a military coordination between the U.S. Administration and the Egyptian regime aimed at launching an assault on the Libyan Arab people has taken place recently. The evacuation of the area called "Egyptian-Libyan

borders" was a step in the direction of this coordination. The JANA world affairs editor commented by saying:

The hostile attitude America has taken towards Libya after the launching of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the expulsion of its defeated bases has been known at every level. America stood helpless despite its military, economic and political capabilities in its attempts to tame the Libyan Arab people and submit it to its will. It used its military force during its aggression on the Gulf of Sidra. The failure of that aggression caused the U.S. Administration to loose its head. It tried to impose an economic embargo on Jamahiriya but the insistence to confront it once more foiled the plans of taming and causing to kneel the U.S. Administration tried to impose on the Libyan people.

JANA's world affairs editor said:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has repeatedly announced its standing against terrorism and its backing of the world liberation movements and popular revolutions and its rejection of American domination and will never submit to the new threats the American Administration make by taking what it calls terrorism as an excuse to impose its guardianship on the Libyan Arab people and will continue its resistance to the vanguards of the U.S. occupation.

He added that Jamahiriya did not invade America, it did not impose an embargo on it, it did not ask for any of its states and did not think of holding manoeuvres in the Gulf of Mexico for instance but America is the one that is invading the Arab homeland daily, it is the one which is imposing a seige on us, move its fleets to threaten our coasts, its disregards to the Arabs has even reached the point of threats of closing Arab countries' airports.

JANA's world affairs editor concluded his commentary by saying: In Jamahiriya there is a people which can decide to die at any moment. America will not find a regular army to confront it but an armed people that will resist it as it has done in the past.

MAURITANIA

Information Minister Returns From Tunis Meeting
AB052218 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Mr Ahmed Ould Ghanhallah, the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, returned to Nouakchott yesterday evening from Tunis where he presided over the 21st session of the ministerial meeting of Arab information ministers from 3 to 4 July. As confirmed by the minister to [name indistinct], the meeting was a success.

[Begin Ghanhallah recording] Of course, I have just returned from Tunis where a meeting of Arab information ministers was held from 3 to 4 July under the chairmanship of our country. In all, the meeting made some very important resolutions. I would like to recall particularly the resolution concerning the need to strengthen the joint Arab action in fields like information both at the Arab and international levels. I would, moreover, like to

recall the resolution concerning debate on finding ways and means to allow us to draw maximum benefit from the possibilities which our Arab communications special project offers us. I will also underline the recommendation made by the meeting to all member-countries of the league to do all in their power so that the technical equipment and facilities needed for commissioning the space stations may be finished before next October and, as you are aware, it is during October that the experimental phase of the two satellites, Arabsat 1 and Arabsat 2 will commence. I would also like to call attention to the special responsibility given by the meeting to the Arab mass media to do all they can to inculcate the sentiment of solidarity, unity, and inter-Arab cooperation in the Arab citizen. This, (?I would like to stress), is a heavy responsibility assigned to our mass media by the meeting which will be more easily executed with the forthcoming commissioning of the facilities [passage indistinct] [End recording]

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Iraqi Foreign Minister

JN040637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 4 Jul (INA) — Moroccan King Hassan II received Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, here last night. Abdellatif Filali, minister for foreign affairs and information, and Ahmed Reda Guedira, King Hassan II's adviser, attended the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz conveyed to the Moroccan king a verbal message from Presiden Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations, Arab developments, and Morocco's call for an emergency Arab summit.

The Iraqi official arrived in Rabat on Monday.

Emergency Summit Proposed for Casablanca 29 Jul

JN061017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0957 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 6 Jul (INA) — It was learned here today that Morocco has proposed that the emergency Arab summit convene in Casablanca on 29 July. Informed sources told this to the INA correspondent here today, adding that the Moroccan proposal, to be conveyed by Moroccan envoys as of next Saturday, sets the Arab foreign ministers meeting on 27 July. Arab leaders will start arriving in Casablanca the next day.

The invitations to this summit on its new date will be delivered by Ahmed Othman, president of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives; Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education; and Ahmed Bensouda, King Hassan II's adviser.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi had proposed 28 July as a date for the summit, and the Moroccan proposal comes to finalize the date on which the summit will be held.

African Arabs Union Holds Meetings in Rabat

Osman Comments

LD052013 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Ahmed Osman, chairman of the Moroccan National Assembly, has affirmed that the fraternal encounter between the General People's Congress of the Jamahiriyah and the Moroccan National Assembly, during the first session of the authority of the African Arab treaty, whose work is due to begin tomorrow in Rabat, is an example of the will to consult one another between the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah and in Morocco and a consolidation of ties between them.

In the speech he made Wednesday at the legislative session of the National Assembly, he said this encounter is a response to the provisions of the African Arab Union treaty. With this step, he said, we are approaching the fulfillment of the ambition of this people to turn the historic treaty into a tangible formula, and to implement the stages of union between Morocco and Libya, a union reinforced by determination, loyalty, and continuity.

Cochairmen Elected

HK070056 Hong Kong AFP in English 0047 GMT 7 July 85

[Text] Rabat, July 7 (AFP) — The inaugural session of a joint assembly formed by Morocco and Libya opened here Saturday and elected Ahmed Osman of Morocco and Mahmud Hamdi al-Khafifi of Libya as co-chairmen of its bureau.

Initial business concerned procedural matters.

The two countries signed a treaty last August forming an Arab-African Union. The assembly has 60 members from each country, and its role is to submit proposals to a joint executive body.

Mr. al-Khafifi said one of Libya's major concerns was to bring about unity so that Arab countries could preserve their dignity. He said the union was not aimed against any Arab country, and asked them all to join, especially the nations of the Maghreb, the Arab term for northwest Africa.

Mr. Osman, who is also speaker of Morocco's own parliament, said the union was the healthiest way to consolidate Afro-Arab links, and was open to all Arab and African countries.

Two Committees Formed

LD062158 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The African Arab Union assembly has formed two committees, the first of which is charged with preparing the internal regulations, and the second with preparing the recommendations. Our correspondent at the House of Representatives has the details:

The assembly of the African Arab Union resumed its work at the House of Representatives this afternoon. Two committees were

formed; the first will prepare the internal regulations and the second will prepare the recommendations.

The two committees have begun their work and each will present the results of its work in tomorrow's session for ratification. Other committees will be formed at that session. These are the political affairs committee, the defense affairs committee, the cultural and technical work committee, and the economic affairs committee. Today's session heard speeches by several assembly members. They stressed the greatness of the higher aims and purposes to which the African Arab Union aspires, especially on this historic day which has seen a reinforcement and a firm establishment of the pillars and organs of the union by holding the first session of the assembly. The assembly goes beyond the sphere of intellectual meetings and becomes an effective platform for dealing with basic issues; it discusses the principal problems. Speakers underlined the geopolitical framework of the African Arab Union, and the circumstances which preceded the signing of the union treaty, especially in the Arab arena. These circumstances made the union a certain necessity as a response to the aspiration for unity of the peoples of the two countries and their leaders, His Majesty King Hassan II and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi who constantly made moves toward this great unitary action and to reinforce it.

This union, as its name indicates, addresses itself — in addition to the consolidation of bilateral action between the two countries — to opening up horizons for the revival of Arab solidarity and to laying the bases of Arab unity beginning with the countries of the Arab Maghreb and then moving to full Arab unity. The union also addresses itself to the consolidation of Arab-African cooperation in the intertwined and necessary interests of the two sides.

The speakers presented several proposals and notices, which are summarized now by the joint chairman, Mahmud Hamid al-Khafifi:

[Al-Khafifi] All the speeches can be summarized in the thinking of the two Arab leaders in calling on the Arab nation, especially the Arab Maghreb, to join the union: confirming the union and the success of its institutions; and the need to consolidate cooperation and integration in the field of economics, education, technology, culture, and information. They called for the Mediterranean to be a lake of peace lake devoid of foreign fleets and bases, and calling on the brothers in Africa and to help them in solving their problems, such as famine and apartheid. In addition to condemning apartheid, there was discussion about the Sahara problem. Therefore, there was a call for supporting the initiative of the leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution and King Hassan. There was a call for forming united legislative institutions at the level of the Arab nation, and for uniting the foreign political action of the two countries of the treaty, in addition to some other points which are [word indistinct]

Meeting Resumes

LD071340 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The work of the first session of the unionist body of the African Arab Union has resumed. This morning's meeting was

devoted to hearing and studying two reports presented by the committee for internal motion and the committee for recommendations which were formed yesterday. Here are the details in the following report from the radio mission at the Chamber of Representatives:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The unionist body of the African Arab Union adopted the draft internal statute at its morning meeting and studied the report by the committee for recommendations which will be submitted to the Union's chairmanship. The recommendations will be made public at the closing ceremony which will be presided over by His Majesty King Hassan II.

At the same meeting, members were elected to the four standing committees: the foreign affairs committee, the defense affairs committee, the economic affairs committee, and the cultural and technical work committee. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Cochairman Mr Ahmed Osman and in the presence of African Arab Union Secretary General Abdelouahed Radi, and Deputy Secretary General Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur.

The meeting's chairman have announced that the session's final meeting will be held next Wednesday in Casablanca.

Thus, yet another edifice of the African Arab Union has been constructed and is discharging its role in realizing the objectives laid down by the historic Oujda treaty. [End recording]

Recall of Four Syrian Diplomats Requested

LD051453 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 5 Jul (KUNA) — The *AL-KAWALIS* periodical has reported that Morocco has asked Syria to withdraw four diplomats after an incident in which a bomb blew up in one of the diplomats' vehicles parked in front of the Syrian ambassador's residence in Rabat.

Today's issue reports that the bomb was directed at the life of the ambassador Ahmad 'Isa and that the vehicle, contrary to the norm, was parked in front of the residence instead of in its parking space.

It is known that a bomb exploded in the vehicle of the private chauffeur of the Syrian ambassador to Morocco last month. The explosion did not cause human casualties but totally wrecked the vehicle.

PLO's 'Arafat Visits To Discuss Arab Summit

Arrives in Rabat

LD051336 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1313 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 5 Jul (KUNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has arrived here today on a visit to Morocco for an undetermined length of time to have talks with King Hassan II of Morocco concerning the plans for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to begin on 29 July in Casablanca. Over the last 2 days, Rabat had witnessed intensive

contacts to prepare for the summit, in which Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi have taken part.

Leaves Rabat 7 Jul

LD071155 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat 07.07.85. MAP — PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, left Rabat yesterday at the conclusion of a 1-day visit to Morocco. Yasir 'Arafat and the accompanying delegation were received the day before yesterday [5 July] by His Majesty King Hassan II.

SUDAN

Dafallah Views Numayri's Extradition, Constitution

JN061615 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah has said that the transitional government will seek to try deposed President Numayri in his absence. He said that the Sudanese people have all agreed that he should be handed over as a man who committed a crime against the Sudanese people and led them on a destructive path of tyranny and oppression during 16 years in power.

In a statement to SUNA, he added that the government adopts the motto of Numayri's extradition. As an enlightened leadership that realizes the strong ties between the Sudanese and Egyptian people and governments, the government believes that the aspirations of the Sudanese people should be satisfied without causing alienation between the two people or governments or any negative results in this regard. He noted the Egyptian authorities' statements that the Egyptian Constitution and traditions do not allow a handover of the deposed president to the Sudanese people.

On the differences over the draft constitution for the transitional period, the prime minister explained that all the national forces represented by the parties, the trade union alliance, and the Armed Forces all agree on the 1956 constitution which was amended in 1964. However, there are a number of gaps due to the fact that the period during which the constitution was enacted differs from the present period. In the past, the power was with the civilian authority, but now it is with the Transitional Military Council. Moreover, there are other developments, such as the regional government and the situation in the south. He added that the Cabinet had agreed on all the points mentioned in the draft constitution for the transitional period except for the gaps, which were rectified by the memorandum submitted to the Cabinet by the attorney general last week. Dr al-Jazuli affirmed that the issue of legislation was decided in the 1956 constitution, which was amended in 1964, and that it should not be a source of argument or dispute. He indicated that there is a clause in the constitution which stipulates that the Cabinet, any minister, or any member of the Transitional Military Council may submit draft laws to the Cabinet for discussion. The Cabinet will later refer this to the Military Council. If the council approves these laws, then it is all over. Otherwise, if the council refers this to the Cabinet with reasons and the Cabinet approves it by a majority

of two-thirds, it will become law. Thus, the power of legislation is vested in the Cabinet.

In response to a question on the government's efforts to alleviate the people's suffering and reduce prices, Dr al-Jazuli explained that the economy cannot tolerate any improvisation or fumbling and that the legacy of the defunct regime is very heavy. He affirmed that the deteriorating economic situation cannot be resolved overnight. He said that the economy demands studies and decisions based on facts so that there are no adverse results on the citizens. He said that the government is doing its utmost to find ways of alleviating the citizens' suffering in order to increase production and encourage them to assist the government during this critical phase of the country's history.

Asked if he had received a reply to his message to Colonel John Garang, commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, he said that he was informed that Garang received his message. However, he has not received a reply to that message and cannot predict if Garang will reply.

Dafallah Discusses Foreign Relations, Economy

GF051538 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Jul (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah reiterated his country's keenness to improve relations with all countries.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH* Dr. al-Jazuli said his country has restored relations with Libya and seeking to restore it with Ethiopia.

Regarding Sudan's stand towards the Camp David treaties, he said that his country is against these treaties.

Sudan will officially ask Egypt to hand in former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri before the end of this year, he said.

"Sudan is still suffering from a difficult economic situation," he added.

Defense Minister 'Abdallah Returns From Libya

JN071845 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the Transitional Military Council and defense minister, returned here from Libya this afternoon after a 9-day visit. Upon arrival his excellency told the press that the armed forces in the two countries had signed a military protocol. Under this protocol support will be extended to the Sudanese Armed Forces in the spheres of transportation, equipment, training, and tasks, as well as to the naval forces and air defense. The protocol also covers the exchange of training in various spheres of experience. The protocol will also create chances for studies in the two countries' military academies.

The defense minister stressed Libya's support for Sudan in the economic field and announced that tankers will leave Libya within 2 days to fulfill Libya's promise to provide Sudan with

petroleum for 3 months. He referred to the continued Libyan support for Sudan to overcome the consequences of famine and said that the Libyan Armed Forces will dispatch an Ilyushin-type plane to Khartoum airbase to be used in transporting relief materials to affected areas. The plane will join the Libyan (?Antonov) planes which are operating in Sudan.

Regarding agriculture, Major General 'Uthman stressed Libya's commitment to support Sudan in cultivating 60,000 acres in the southern area of the Kurdufan Region, pointing out that the implementation of the agreement will begin as of tomorrow.

Regarding Libya's position on Colonel John Garang, he stressed that Libya is no longer extending any military support for any side working against Sudan, including the Sudanese People's Liberation Army. He explained that the brothers in Libya are trying to persuade Garang to accept the principle of negotiations in accordance with arrangements to be made by Libya.

The defense minister denied any strategic alliance between Sudan and Libya, stressing that Libya has no desire to enter into strategic alliances with Sudan or to interfere in its domestic and foreign policies. He also denied a statement published by the Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* [words indistinct] which dealt with the talks that took place between General Siwar al-Dhahab and Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. He said that dialogue is very different and that *AL-MUSAWWAR* has not had any contact with him except through a correspondent or by telephone.

At the end of his statement, Maj Gen 'Uthman affirmed that there is no Sudanese mediation between Libya and Egypt, explaining Libya's clear-cut position. There is no chance of restoring any kind of relations unless the Camp David accords are canceled.

Samuel Aru Sees 'Opportunity' for Peace in South
EA052029 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Interview with Samuel Aru, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation, by unidentified reporter at the Council of Ministers headquarters; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Question] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful.

Ladies and gentlemen: We meet Mr Samuel Aru, deputy premier and minister of irrigation. What are your excellency's views on the Nile waters agreement between Egypt and Sudan in light of the present environmental and natural circumstances of the Sudan?

[Aru] The agreement, as I have seen, is going well. Although the Sudanese side is not exploiting it fully, it is still working. The projects we want to carry out are to raise the Rusayris Dam and the Setit project in order to use the water for irrigation projects in northern Sudan and in Egypt. The agreement is satisfactory. There is nothing wrong with it. Naturally, we may need to review

it. There is nothing wrong with it. But Sudan has done nothing to exploit the water for its own purposes.

[Question] Your Excellency, last may we talk about the southern problem and the efforts being made by everyone to solve this problem.

[Aru] The problem of the south was of course connected with the confused policies of the May regime. [Words indistinct] the Addis Ababa agreement. The problem was the problem of development, a problem of economic development. However, the empty May policies messed up everything. It created a kind of lack of confidence among many sides in the south.

The movement of John Garang, the SPLA-SPLM [preceding word in English] received a lot of support from southern (?groups). This was the result of the silence of Ja'far Numayri and his regime. The nationalist forces, all of them, in Khartoum and in the south, just like the people, wanted negotiations for peaceful solutions, not solutions in that (?form). [Sentence as heard] So far we have not received a rejection from John. [Words indistinct], nonetheless he (?says): Your regime came after the popular uprising on 6 April; your regime is a regime made of a military council and a council of ministers.

The Council of Ministers was interested in contacts at the beginning. We have given him the opportunity to continue contacts. Likewise, the Council of Ministers also initiated some contacts.

We believe that we will have the opportunity discuss the current situation in the south and to find a peaceful solution to the problem of the south. We believe we should have time to hold discussions and solve the problems once and for all with the Sudanese Liberation Movement.

Party Leaders Criticize Accords With Egypt
JN061057 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawwal 19, July 6 (SUNA) — The Association of Medicine Students at Khartoum University Friday organized a political symposium on Sudan-Egypt relation addressed by some leaders of political parties.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of Ummah Party, criticized the common defense pact and the integration and Nile water agreements and called for their immediate revision or cancellation because they were concluded in the absence of the will of people and in a context that does not realize its interest.

Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, leader of the Sudanese Communist Party, also criticized agreements concluded by the two countries. He said the insistence of some quarters he did not name on the preservation of those agreements although they have proved a failure could be explained only as a surrender to pressures not seeking the interest of the Sudanese people.

Dr Lam Akol of the Sudanese African Conference said the agreement of the erection of Jonglei Canal is an upper-handed [as received] decision in which the signatories overlooked the

interest of the inhabitants of the area of the project. He called on the Egyptian regime to abandon the policy of patronage vis-a-vis Sudan.

Liberation Front Calls on Garang To Talk

JN051105 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 5 — SUNA — The Sudan Liberation Front — S.L.F. — yesterday issued a statement calling upon Colonel Garang to resort to the voice of intellect, logic and dialogue. It is dialogue that imposes itself today after April revolution because today's accounts differ from those of May, the statement read.

The statement pointed out that the whole Sudanese nation could not be tamed by the force of arms and that the continued military operations waged by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement — SPLM — does not eventually serve except the foes of the Sudanese nation.

The statement appealed to the Sudanese people to back the Transitional Military Council for finding the means of establishing the pillars of peace and stability. The statement also called for mobilization of the leaders and the people to avert the tragedies the Sudanese citizen currently suffers in the south as a result of securing disturbances.

The statement reaffirmed that national unity is the only means to deprive SPLM the chance of calling for very limited ethnic, religious and regional conflicts. Accord and surpassing conflicts and differences is our only way for building future Sudan, read the statement.

SPLA Radio Details 4 July Raid on Military Garrison

EA051913 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] from central and western Upper Nile administrative area say that SPLA forces launched on 4th July, 1985 a raid on (Al-Nasir) military garrison. According to our correspondent in the area, the raid — which was attended by heavy shelling — was made in retaliation to the attack made earlier on Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany, member of the SPLA High Command and member of the SPLA Executive Committee, by Sudan militia forces of Gordon [word indistinct]. It is to be recalled that Lieutenant Colonel Nyuan Bany was ambushed by this militia forces while on his way back after he had (?swiftly) handed over to commander of northern military garrison the 19 prisoners of war released by the SPLA last month.

SPLA Notes Demonstrations for Numayri's Return

EA051858 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Commenting on the demonstrations that broke out in the streets of Khartoum yesterday demanding the return of Numayri to Sudan by the Egyptian Government, a spokesman for SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] renewed the movement's stand towards the extradition and trial of Numayri following his overthrow in April, the spokesman added. He further went on to praise the patriotic stand by the students of Khartoum University and other progressive and patriotic elements who organized and led the demonstrations in the streets of Khartoum.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, EEC Official Discuss Drought Aid

EA052038 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] In Awasa town today, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam received Katherine Focker, chairman of the Development Committee of the European Parliament.

Comrade Mengistu spoke about the historical origins of the current drought in our country, the measures taken in all areas by the revolutionary government to contain the drought, and what has been achieved within a short time. He told Mrs Focker that these efforts will continue in a strengthened manner in order to free the drought-affected peasants from reliance on aid and help them to become productive until the country is at least self-sufficient in food.

He said that halting the waste of our rivers and lakes and creating a situation whereby they can be used for development purposes is the country's plan for the future. He expressed gratitude for the support shown by the EEC through repeated visits to our country by its delegations and the goodwill shown. He said our country is indebted to the EEC.

For her part, Mrs Focker said her tour of revolutionary Ethiopia in the last few days has enabled her to get firsthand knowledge of the extent and magnitude of the problem. She said that all the activities she witnessed, such as the daily distribution to relief aid, the food for work program, and so on, are very commendable.

Mrs Focker pointed out that, in order to enhance these efforts, peasants should be given aid such as seeds and agricultural machinery, special attention should be paid to soil conservation, and above all it is important to provide help with transportation so as to speed up the distribution of daily relief aid. She said her delegation will make every possible effort to improve the transport situation. She assured Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam that the EEC will never withhold its support until the plan formulated by the revolutionary government in this respect is fully executed.

Present during the occasion were Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning; Comrade Mersie Ijegu, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister in the National Committee for Central Planning; and Comrade Dr Berhane Gebrai, revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the EEC.

GDR Education Delegation Arrives for Visit

EA051943 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries
1600 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Summary] A 3-man delegation led by Professor Dr Gunter Heidorn, GDR minister for university and technical school affairs, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a 5-day working visit to Ethiopia during which it will assess past and existing areas of

cooperation and hold talks with officials of higher education institutes on future areas of cooperation.

Eritrean Liberation Army Claims To Take Barentu

EA070632 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Barentu town has been liberated by the gallant Eritrean People's Liberation Army. The gallant Eritrean People's Liberation Army which is the shield and protector of our broad masses has completely crushed the Dergue Army which has been entrenched in Barentu town for a long time and which was boasting that it was invincible. The Eritrean People's Liberation Army has the town under their control.

The invincible Eritrean People's Liberation Army liberated Barentu town for the first time yesterday, 6 July 1985 after fighting which lasted for a day and a night. The Dergue Army which moved from Akordat town to save its troops which were being scourged by the revolutionary whip of the gallant Eritrean People's Liberation Army was crushed by our fighters who are always ready and vigilant. Casualties and loss of materiel were great.

This glorious and shining victory achieved by the gallant Eritrean People's Liberation Army is a shameful military and political defeat and a great failure of morale for the fascist Dergue which was cheating and boasting saying: There are no bandits in that area, they have been crushed.

A detailed report on this glorious victory will be presented in our next program.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Discusses 'Ethiopian Aggression'

AB052110 Paris AFP in French 0957 GMT 5 Jul 85

[By AFP special correspondent Bernard Loth]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, 5 Jul (AFP) — There are signs of preparation of a "fresh Ethiopian aggression" against Somalia. This was stated by Somali President Siad Barre in an exclusive interview with the special correspondent of AFP. "We do not know whether they will actually materialize but these signs exist; that is the opinion of the Somali Armed Forces," he said.

The Western world is "very sophisticated," he said. It has the technology but it is generally "very slow in helping its friends." "Perhaps, that is its way of doing things. This does not mean that it does not help us but this aid is not well perceived by the Somali people. It is not enough to lead the country to economic takeoff and then to self-sufficiency," he added.

Touching on the problem of refugees, the Somali head of state regretted that the international food aid which was "sufficient in the beginning," has for some time now "decreased." "As a result, malnutrition is spreading while the number of refugees is swelling daily. Our policy is to welcome them and to give them

the hospitality which every human being deserves. If they want to stay, they can; if they want to leave, they are free to do so," he added.

Concerning relations between his country and Libya, President Siad Barre said there has been a normalization, that diplomatic relations are going to be established, and that the future will depend on the development of bilateral cooperation. "We have fraternal relations with Djibouti and Kenya and we hope to further develop our ties," he added.

In answer to a question, General Siad Barre made it clear that the Somali socialism was not imported. "Our socialism comes from within and it is based on the struggle against the main enemies of mankind: hunger, ignorance, disease, and social disunity," he said.

Finally, questioned on the Somali opposition in exile, he said that those Somalis were being "manipulated by foreign powers" for their own ends. "Many of them have already returned to the country and others have the intention of doing the same, considering the reality of the situation and the realization that they have been deceived," he said.

President Congratulates Gromyko on Election

*EA061634 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1400 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Text] Somali President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre sent a congratulatory message today to president of the Soviet Union Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, on his recent election as president of the Soviet Union. Challe Siad said in his message: On behalf of the party, the government, and on my own behalf, kindly accept my warmest greetings Mr President. I wish you good health, happiness, and long life, and the people of the Soviet Union development and prosperity.

The Somali foreign minister sent similar greetings to his Soviet counterpart.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Reaffirms Decision To 'Step Down'

*EA071910 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] Sumbawanga: President Nyerere said today that Tanzania is winning the battle against the adverse economic situation that has persisted for almost six years and shattered their enemies' dreams that the situation forced the country to abandon its socialist policies. Addressing the nation from Sumbawanga in Rukwa at the climax of the Peasants Day celebrations, Mwalimu said Tanzanians have survived a difficult period through their patience and unwavering stand and that in the end their unity has emerged as strong as ever. He said that although all countries of the world experienced economic difficulties during this period, Tanzania's enemies were quick to allege that the country was being ruined by its policy of socialism and self-reliance.

Mwalimu reminded the nation of his own service from the time of the freedom struggle and reiterated his decision to step down later this year.

He advised the Sumbawanga town residents to rename their newly built sports stadium Nelson Mandela Sports Stadium in honour of the outstanding South African nationalist who is now suffering life imprisonment at the hands of the racist regime in South Africa. The stadium was initially named Julius Nyerere Sports Stadium.

The president thanked the people of Tanzania for their dedication to nation building, and particularly the peasants, for pulling the nation out of the threat of famine. He said the food situation in the country was better this year, but he warned against complacency. He advised peasants to adhere to the principles of good farming, which include sowing good seeds, proper planting and the use of fertilizers. He said that Tanzania has the capacity to feed itself and produce a surplus for export. He noted, however, that cash crops have continued to suffer, mainly because of low prices in the international market, and for this reason the country will continue to experience foreign exchange problems.

UGANDA

Kenyan President Arrives; Welcomed by Obote

EA061643 Nairobi KNA in English 0930 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Mbale 6th Jul — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi arrived in Mbale, Uganda shortly after eleven o'clock this morning where he is scheduled to be the guest of honour at celebrations marking Uganda's Cooperative Day. Earlier the president had arrived at Malaba border town shortly after nine o'clock where he was given a tumultuous welcome by President Obote as he crossed the border to the Ugandan side.

President Obote was leading a battery of Ugandan Government ministers to receive President Moi and his delegation which includes the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki.

After the border ceremony, the two leaders traveled in separate cars with President Obote's leading the Kenyan leaders in a mile long motorcade up to Mbale.

All along the route, jubilant Ugandans lined the route with portraits of both presidents and miniature flags of both countries.

Speaks on Cooperative Day

*EA061721 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1256 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in response to President Milton Obote's welcome in Mbale — live in Swahili with passages within quotation marks in English]

[Text] Brother president of the Republic of Uganda, his excellency the president, and all brothers and ministers and we visitors from the Republic of Kenya: I am extremely happy to partici-

pate with you in celebrations marking the 63d International Cooperative Day. It is an important occasion because our countries in Africa depend on our success in the cooperative movement, and this is the only way for us to strengthen our economies.

I am pleased to come here to Uganda because we are neighbors. I am pleased to be with you and to be with my brother, Mr Obote, and I have come with the vice president, as well as my ministers and MP's and other officials to rejoice with you and witness the progress you have achieved. [Applause] The cooperative union has made a mark on and laid the foundation of the economy of this part of Uganda. [Applause] And I wish to inform you that the key to all this progress and the success by members of the cooperative movement hinge on peace and depend on people who like each other as well as on the unity of Uganda.

We, as Kenyans, shall not be fulfilled if our neighbors have no peace. [Applause] And we shall do nothing that would create misunderstanding or anything that is contrary to what we, the people of Kenya, believe in. [Applause] As regards peace, we wish you peace and love for one another, and we wish you unity. I wish my brother Obote and the Uganda People's Congress success and progress in leading Uganda. [Applause] Many people despise Africans and think that we do know what we (?want). We shall not change into anything else. We are Africans. [Applause]

Let us show that we shall not continue to be oppressed through discord and other evils. Whoever might come and say, today I want to lead Uganda, where would such a person bring peace from? [Applause] Whoever wants to help Uganda, let him join hands with all the people of Uganda who want peace. We have seen much in Africa, and we can say that I was one of those who, during the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East, Central, and Southern Africa, with Milton Obote and many others were running about here and in Moshi and everywhere looking for independence. If we love these young children, if we love mothers, and if we love all people in general, let us not do anything that would lead to the loss of a single life, whether of a child or an adult. [Applause] We should not go outside Africa or outside Uganda to look for guns and ammunition to kill animals or human beings. [Passage indistinct]

We as Kenyans wish you blessings. I have been told by my brother to greet you, so I shall not go beyond that by saying much

except that, I wish to say that as neighbors, let us consider seriously and see to it that we all live in peace. [Applause] Whatever can harm Uganda would also harm Kenya. We cooperate fully with your leader, the leader of the Republic of Uganda, in all matters pertaining to the peace of our countries, and as Christians say: Love they neighbour as thyself. [Applause] And so we shall not go against what this verse says. Let us all unite with all those who love peace in Uganda so that we may build the economies of Uganda and Kenya. And as my brother said, anyone who wants to transact legal trade and needs a license is free to do business in Kenya; they must see that laws are adhered to.

So I wish you, the members of the Cooperative Union, pleasant life and greater success, and also wish the leader, Mr Milton Obote, pleasant life and the same to his ministers and all leaders so that they may do you good and continue to ensure that your economic life progresses. We are with you. We shall come some other time to visit you either here or in other parts. We meet every now and then at various meetings. Uganda is our home and Kenya is your home. So my advice is to call on every one who is here:

"Let us prove to the enemies of Africa that we can lead our countries peacefully if nobody interferes with what we want to do for our people. [Applause] I think African people have had enough, and enough is enough. [Applause] We want to live in peace, develop our country, promote prosperity, improve quality of life among our people.

"As you all know, despite the fact that there is boundary between us, we have the same people. You have Bugisu here, we have Bugisu around. [Laughter] You have Kalenjin here, Kapchorwa, we have others on the other side. You have Samia here and I have Samia across. You have Teso here, we have Teso across and there is a member here.

"So let us not allow people to come and divide us. Let us all work for the common good of our people, and the only one who can help us is God. And for us we should do the best we can, and we should do the right thing, so that our people can prosper. With these few remarks, I wish you all happiness and success." [Applause]

RWANDA

President Announces Amnesty for Prisoners

EA052053 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Summary] Rwanda celebrated the 10th anniversary of the formation of the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the 12th anniversary of the second republic, and the 23d anniversary of its independence. In his important speech at the Nyamirembe Stadium, President Habyarimana stressed the gains achieved as a result of the formation of the party, such as unity and national harmony. He vowed to continue the fight against banditry and the misappropriation of public funds. He urged those in charge of the judicial system to discharge their duties with impartiality. On economic matters, President Habyarimana stressed the need to produce more food to meet the demands of a rapidly growing population.

Before ending his speech, the president of the republic stressed the political framework upon which all the achievements are based and which are a source of pride: A framework of peace and unity which for 12 years has been the indispensable condition of an important stage through which we have been passing along the path of our country's harmonious and integral development. The president and founder, who has just announced for the first time his intention to make Rwanda a state of law and justice to serve each one of its citizens, [words indistinct] that justice by ending his speech on a note of peace, forgiveness, and presidential amnesty. Thus, he announced the following amnesty for detainees:

- Death sentences to be commuted to life imprisonment.
- Life imprisonment to be reduced to 20 years imprisonment with hard labor.
- Those sentenced to more than 5 years imprisonment will only serve half their jail sentences.
- Those sentenced to less than 5 years imprisonment will be released after paying all damages and costs to the state and the aggrieved party.

This presidential amnesty, however, is not applicable to those who have been sentenced for activities against state security, those who have escaped from prison, and recidivists as well as those sentenced for assassination or armed robbery offences.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Carries Out 'Technical Reshuffle'

AB052045 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1810 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Mbandaka, 5 Jul (AZAP) — The founding chairman of the MPR, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, on Friday carried out a technical reshuffle of the Executive Council. This restructuring follows the decision by the MPR Central Committee at its last

session in March to intergrade the specialized branches of the party into its executive body.

The number of departments of the Executive Council has therefore been increased from 24 to 28. Also, there has been a modification within this organ with the creation of new politically inclined departments by state decision. The posts directly occupied by the founding chairman of the MPR are not included in these 28 departments. These are the Departments of National Defense and Territorial Security as well as those for Veterans Affairs and Justice.

Only one state commissioner, Citizen Mulumba Lukoji, leaves the Executive Council to occupy an important post in an international organization in the name of Zaire. Two new personalities have entered the Council: Kangafu Vingi Gudumbangana for the Department of Ideology and Training of Cadres and Kembukuswa ne Nianza for the Department of Civil Service.

Three secretaries of state have been promoted to take charge of departments. They are Mrs Tshibambe Kabamba for the Department of Economy and Industry; Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga to the Department of External Trade; and Tshimpumpu wa Tshimpumpu for the Department of Sports and Leisure. Six state commissioners have changed departments: Takizala Sambwa, Mokonda, Kilolo, Umba Kyamitala, and Unen Can.

Two new secretaries of state have entered the Executive Council: Embe Yolo for foreign affairs, Kankwenda Mbaya for economy and industry. Mobutu Nyiwa moves to international cooperation. Tshombe Ditenj and Kanumubedi Badibanga have changed posts: The former goes to public health and the latter to mines and energy. The other secretaries of state have been maintained in their posts.

Here is the list of the state commissioners, the first still being Kengo wa Dondo:

Ideology and Training of Cadres

Kangafu Vingi Gudumbangana

Mobilization, Propaganda and Political Action

Takizala Luyan Mwis Nbingin

Territorial Administration

Mozagba Ngbuka

Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Mokolo wa Mpombo

Youth

Sampasa Kaweta Milombe

Women's and Family Affairs

Mrs Soki Fwani Eyenga

Information and Press

Ramzani Baya

Finance and Budget
Djamboleka Loma Okitongont

Planning
Sambwa Pidu N'bagi

Agriculture and Rural Development
Bokana W'Ondangela

Economy and Industry
Mrs Tshibambe Kabamba

External Trade
Lengema Dulia

State Enterprises
Unen Can

Mines and Energy
Umba Kyamitala

Public Works and Territorial Development
Thambwe Mwamba

Transport and Communications
Muyule Membonga

Land Affairs
Ileka Nkumu

Higher and University Education
Mokonda Bonza

Scientific Research
Kande Buloba Kasumpata

Primary and Secondary Education
Mokonda Bonza

Culture and Arts
Pendje Demodeto

Public Health
Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana

Social Affairs
Kilolo Musampa Lubemba

Civil Service
Kembukuswa ne Nlaza

Labor and Social Security
Mbaya Gang

Posts, Telephone, and Telegraph
Mukuku Afuka W'etonda

Environment, Preservation of Nature, and Tourism
Ndjoli Bakanga

Sports and Leisure
Tshimpumpu wa Tshimpumpu

The swearing-in ceremony of the Executive Council will take place next Tuesday.

Executive Council Discusses Domestic Policy
AB071035 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The first Executive Council meeting for the month of July, took place yesterday [5 July]. Here is the full report of the meeting as read by Citizen Ramzani Baya, state commissioner for information and press, and spokesman of the Executive Council:

[Begin Ramzani recording] The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic this Friday presided over the first Executive Council meeting for the month of July. The meeting was held in Mbandaka on board the M.S. Kamaniola. Opening the meeting, the head of state reviewed Zaire's external relations and the major concerns of domestic policy expressed by the people during the dialogue which the president of the republic established between himself and the militants, at the great popular rally held on 24 June in Kinkole, on the occasion of the [word indistinct] day. In the first part of his expose, the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic spoke on the guidelines and the prospects of the Belgian-Zairian cooperation following the visit of King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of the Kingdom of Belgium to Zaire to participate in the 25th anniversary of our country's independence. The head of state recalled that the visit had a twofold meaning — friendship and reminiscence and the opportunity to meet again. He also stressed the importance of developing economic and trade relations between Zaire and Belgium. Still within the framework of our relations with friendly countries, the founding chairman of the MPR reported to the Council on the talks he had with his Chadian counterpart, President Hissein Habre, during his recent visit on 3 and 4 June [as heard] in Gbadolite and which centered on cooperation between the two countries.

Concerning the OAU, the audience granted by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic to secretary general of the OAU, provided him the opportunity to reaffirm that Zaire is a founding member of the OAU and it remains a full-fledged member of this organization. To prove this, it pays regularly its \$1 million contributions to the Pan-African organization. To show its disapproval of the flagrant and deliberate violations of the OAU Charter, Zaire will maintain its withdrawal from the meetings of this organization and will not be present at its next summit in July.

Before ending his expose, the head of state reiterated the absolute need to preserve the national security and integrity by strengthening our defense machinery in particular at the border areas. This effort must be followed consequently by the socioeconomic development of these areas. The state commissioner for finance and budget informed the members of the Executive Council of the implementation of the 1985 budget, as of 30 June, in light of the performance criteria contained in the economic readjustment

program jointly mapped out by Zaire and the IMF. This report shows that all these criteria have been respected and implemented at the end of the first 6 months — that is, the payment of [wordindistinct] and the reduction in arrears of foreign debts [words indistinct] zaires for the first semester of the year, was

also respected. It must be noted that the Executive Council achieved these performances thanks to an exceptional effort of mobilizing fiscal and parafiscal resources and the prudent management of budgetary expenses. [End recording]

BENIN

Kerekou Leaves for ECOWAS Summit, Comments

AB040436 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Lome is hosting the eighth conference of ECOWAS heads of state which opens tomorrow. President Mathieu Kerekou, who is leading a very important delegation, left Cotonou this afternoon for the Togolese capital. He was seen off at Cadjehoun International Airport by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly [ANR] along with members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], member of the ANR Standing Committee, the diplomatic corps, and militants of the revolution. The head of state spoke to the press at the VIP lounge.

The eighth ECOWAS summit takes place at a very difficult moment in the life of the community, following the various protectionist measures taken by some member-states. Our colleague from the television, Kossi Mekle, asked under what symbol this summit is placed. Let us listen to the head of state's response.

[Begin Kerekou recording] The eighth ECOWAS summit meeting will examine as a priority the results of the ministerial Assessment and Reflection Commission. It is not a secret that the ECOWAS is now facing increased difficulties in implementing its various decisions, especially those relating to the program of liberalizing trade within the community, the free movement of people and goods, and the right to reside and to settle in other countries. However, we hope that the political will be reaffirmed by the heads of state and government of member-countries to gradually overcome these various and complex difficulties so that our subregional economic organization can soon become a truly privileged instrument for the harmonious development of our respective countries and for the planned integration of our national economies.

Finally, we urge the Central Committee of our vanguard party, the PRPB, and the National Executive Council, all the militants of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution to mobilize themselves to make the national production and development campaign of 1985 a complete successes and to be always ready, night and day, to foil any plot by the political and bureaucratic mafia or by the domestic and international reactionaries aimed at questioning our 26 October 1972 revolutionary process of national liberation. Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

PRC Ambassador Announces Food Aid Donation

AB052244 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On Wednesday, 3 July, his excellency the PRC ambassador announced to comrade minister of family welfare and national solidarity that the PRC Government and people have

made an additional donation of 3,000 metric tons of corn to the Burkinabe people. This gesture has come to materialize the pledge made by the Chinese Government at the UN conference on the emergency situation in Africa which took place in Geneva on 11 March 1985. This food aid, which is the third one granted Burkina Faso by the PRC, brings to 8,000 metric tons of corn the total PRC assistance in food to our country in 1985.

In another development, another gesture this afternoon came to consolidate the Chinese-Burkinabe friendship and solidarity. In fact, a cup along with a cash award of 350,000 CFA francs were presented to the Burkinabe Basketball Association at the Ministry of Sports and Leisure.

GHANA

Rawlings Sends Message to PRC Marking Ties

AB051155 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Today is the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ghana and the People's Republic of China. In commemoration of the anniversary, the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, has sent a message of warm greetings and good wishes to the government and people of China. The message said: It is a matter of extreme satisfaction to us that ensuring years have witnessed the promotion of fruitful and beneficial ties in various fields between our two peoples and countries in the true spirit of Afro-Asian solidarity and friendship. It said: We are also pleased that in the international fora, close identity of views and mutual understanding characterize our various positions on the main issues facing the world. In particular, we deeply appreciate the Chinese people's support in words and deeds for the African peoples' struggle for their emancipation from colonialism, Neocolonialism, apartheid and racism. The message also said: On this occasion, we salute you and wish you all success in your new endeavors of socialist modernization which will lift your people's already impressive economic and social achievements onto higher planes. It added that: It is our sincere conviction that succeeding anniversaries will continue to see the intensification and deepening of our bilateral relations to our mutual benefit.

Burkina Faso's Sankara Arrives in Accra

AB070754 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, yesterday made a stopover in Accra after attending the ECOWAS heads of state meeting in Lome, Togo. Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Capt Sankara expressed regret about some important discussions which could not be agreed upon. According to Capt Sankara, who left the meeting earlier than scheduled, decisions on economic, political, and security issues were not taken before he left Lome. Capt Sankara said despite the fact that some progress was made in the fields of transport and communications in the subregion, actual political commitment is lacking within the organization.

Earlier, Capt Sankara and the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, held talks behind closed doors. Among those who met Capt Sankara at the airport were the personal adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, and the Burkina Faso ambassador to Ghana, Madame Maimouna Ouattara. Capt Sankara has since left for home.

Mali's Traore Arrives for Official Visit

*AB071454 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] The Malian leader, General Moussa Traore, arrived in Accra this morning for a 2-day official visit to Ghana. At Kotoka International Airport to welcome him and his 18-man entourage were the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, other PNDC members, secretaries of state, the force commander, Major General Quainoo, the inspector general of police, Mr S.S. Omani, and members of the diplomatic corps as well as the Malian ambassador and residents in Ghana. The Malian leader is accompanied by his ministers of state in charge of national companies and enterprises, foreign affairs and international cooperation, and finance and trade who are expected to hold discussions with their Ghanaian counterparts during the visit.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, Gen Traore said much has been achieved within the ECOWAS. He announced that the economies of ECOWAS states are to be integrated in the best interest of their people. Gen Traore, who is on his way from the ECOWAS summit in the Togolese capital, Lome, described the summit as very successful. He said the meeting enabled the heads of state to reaffirm their dynamism and objectives member-states have set themselves. On the expulsion of nationals of member states of ECOWAS by Nigeria, Gen Traore said the issue was not discussed at the meeting. However, the 1979 protocol which deals with the free movement of peoples and groups within the subregion was discussed. In order to ensure free movement of people, the meeting adopted the protocol which will permit nationals of member-states to use special cards designed for that purpose.

PNDC Member Assigned To Head Defense Ministry

*AB051858 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Jul 85*

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, has been assigned temporary responsibility for the Ministry of Defense with immediate effect.

Compatriots Deported From Nigeria Return Home

*AB051150 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 5 Jul 85*

[Text] Twenty-four illegal Ghanaians in Nigeria have been flown home aboard a Nigerian Airways aircraft after being deported. According to a spokesman for the deportees, some Nigerians, especially those in the rural areas, have organized themselves into

groups who go from house to house and from work place to work place in search of illegal immigrants. Any immigrant caught is then handed over to the law enforcement agencies after subjecting him to inhuman treatment. The spokesman said a large number of other Ghanaians arrested are in various police cells.

GUINEA

Further on Coup Attempt, Situation in Conakry

Communique Expresses Support

EA051601 Dakar PANA in English 1425 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Dakar, 5 July (PANA) — Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar on Friday reported that the plot led by former Premier Diara Traore to overthrow the government in power has failed and that the situation was well under control. An official communique broadcast by Radio Conakry expressed the unflinching support of the population and the Armed Forces for the ruling Military Council for National Redress (CMRN) led by Colonel Lansana Conte since April 1984.

Col Conte, the current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), arrived in Lome (Togo) Thursday afternoon to attend the 8th summit of the community which opens today. According to informed sources the Guinean president is on his way back to Conakry.

Col Diara Traore, leader of the attempted coup and Guinea's present education minister, supported by a group of soldiers, announced on Radio Conakry Thursday night that the head of state has been overthrown and a council of state established. But later in the night, loyal government troops led by Commander Ousmane Sow, secretary of state for defense, launched a counter-offensive to take back control. Most of the plotters have been arrested, but the whereabouts of Col Diara is still not known. A nation wide search for the former premier has been launched by the Army and population, according to Radio Conakry. Col Traore, minister of state for education since December 1984 was formerly prime minister in the present government after the overthrow of the Sekou Regime on 3rd April 1984.

Curfew Imposed

*AB051756 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1750 GMT 5 Jul 85*

[Communique issued by the Military Committee for National Redress on 5 July in Conakry]

[Text] The Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] informs the Guinean population that a curfew is imposed in Conakry from today until further notice and will run from 1900 to 0600.

[Signed] The CMRN

Appeal to Embassies

*AB060915 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0850 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Text] Dear listeners and friends, we wish to remind you of the communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation:

Diplomatic and consular missions accredited to Guinea are requested to put immediately at the disposal of the Military Committee for National Redress all traitors to the Guinean nation who have sought refuge in their chanceries or any of the residences of the diplomatic and consular missions. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is relying on the understanding and the sincere cooperation of the diplomatic missions and agencies in the current action in order to ensure the security of the state.

Conte Returns From Togo

AB051914 Paris AFP in English 1905 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry, July 5 (AFP) — President Lansana Conte of Guinea arrived home in the capital, Conakry, today after cutting short a visit to Togo in the wake of an overnight attempt to overthrow his government.

Colonel Conte quit the Togolese capital, Lome, after presiding over the opening session of a summit of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Thousands of people were at the airport to welcome Col Conte, who was smiling and appeared relaxed despite the rapid developments following the overnight coup attempt led by his former Prime Minister Diarra Traore. On his arrival, Col Conte shook hands with members of the CMRN who had remained loyal to him during the putsch. He was also welcomed by members of Conakry's diplomatic corps.

Meanwhile, the ruling Military Committee for National Recovery, (CMRN), announced over official Radio Conakry that a dusk-to-dawn curfew was in force in the capital.

Conte Address on Return

*AB061445 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Address by Guinean President Lansana Conte in Conakry "upon his return" from Lome — recorded]

[Text] Dear Guineans, upon my return from the mission which took me to the ECOWAS summit in Lome, first I would like to thank you for the unconditional support that you have just given to the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN]. This attitude further promotes your reputation in the comity of African peoples, for you have demonstrated your maturity to be able to determine your own destiny. The gang that tried to take over power is not unknown to us. You certainly remember their nefarious activities during the past 15 months that the CMRN has exercised authority. But this latest act in which a number of

our fellow countrymen lost their lives is the apogee of a Machiavellian plan to start a fratricidal war in our country.

However, it is worth stressing that these hooligans, who have carved a ruffian's reputation for themselves within and outside the country, are persons rejected by their own ethnic groups. This is why I am calling for good citizenship so that no harm comes to any ethnic group. Such activity would not in any way reflect the virtue you have shown since 3 April 1984. Since that historic date, our ambition — our only ambition — has been to make the Republic of Guinea a country of law that respects human life and fundamental freedoms. This legitimate ambition will be pursued and achieved with a stronger determination today than ever before because we have been forced to conclude that our people still have enemies among their own sons. We know that Diara and his group could not succeed in their acts of treason because we have the support and the determination of our people. We are also supported by all peace-loving, justice-loving, loving, and freedom-loving peoples.

Diara's coup attempt was based on nothing but personal, selfish, and sordid interests. The people and Government of Guinea will take the appropriate steps. The CMRN will always act in the superior interest of Guinean men and women.

God bless our country.

Long live the republic.

Conte on Tribalism

AB061015 Paris AFP in French 0927 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry, 6 Jul (AFP) — In a nationwide speech broadcast today over Conakry Radio, Guinean President Lansana Conte implicitly confirmed the tribalistic character of the attempted coup by former Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore (who belongs to the Malinke ethnic group).

A few hours after his return from Lome, President Conte stated: "This coup attempt constitutes the 'culmination of a Machiavellian scheme' to 'trigger a fratricidal war in Guinea.'"

The Guinean head of state appealed to Guineans not to undertake any retaliatory action against "an ethnic group," pointing out that the authors of the coup attempt were "corrupt individuals and ruffians who have been rejected by their own ethnic group."

Anti-Malinke demonstrations took place yesterday in Conakry where shops belonging to Malinke traders (ethnic group to which former head of state Sekou Toure also belonged) were looted and ransacked.

The Guinean head of state further said: "the coup attempt was prompted by nothing but sordid, personal, egoistic interests." The Guinean leader, who has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general by the Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN which he chairs), also confirmed that the coup attempt had caused the death of "a certain number of our fellow countrymen." He did not elaborate, but the wording of the statement seems to indicate that no foreigners were killed.

In conclusion, General Conte thanked the Guinean people for their support and reiterated that the CMRN remained determined to make Guinea "a law-abiding state which respects human life and fundamental freedoms."

Conte Promoted

AB060850 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Conakry, July 6 (AFP) — The failed coup d'etat in Guinea was tribally motivated and people were killed, President Lansana Conte said today in a message to the nation broadcast on the Guinean radio. Although the president gave no figures, it was the first confirmation of deaths in the attempted coup Thursday night led by former Prime Minister Diara Traore, 50, and reportedly supported by prominent members of his Malinke tribe.

President Conte, 51, returned to Conakry yesterday to a triumphant welcome from supporters in the streets. The radio said today that he had been promoted to brigadier general by the ruling Military Committee for National Recovery in recognition of his "services to the nation".

18 Killed, 229 Wounded

NC071440 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 7 Jul

[Text] Conakry, July 7 (AFP) — Colonel Diara Traore, leader of last week's failed coup in Guinea, has been captured and faces swift execution, President Lansana Conte said today.

He told a public meeting of between 50,000 and 100,000 people that Col. Traore, education minister in the West African state's military government, was captured when his rebellion failed within hours last Thursday night.

President Conte said that 18 people were killed and 229 wounded during the coup attempt, adding, "those who killed or wounded innocent people, I am going to kill them."

The Guinean leader warned, "let those who would defend (the rebels) in the name of human rights do it quickly, because tomorrow it will be too late."

The president, who was promoted from the rank of colonel to brigadier-general by the Ruling Military Committee for National Recovery after loyal troops defeated the rebels, called for a minute's silence for the victims, who he said included civilians, two of them women.

Traore Arrested

HK060606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0605 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry, July 6 (AFP) — The leader of the failed coup in Guinea, Former Prime Minister Diara Traore, has been arrested along with at least four other members of the military government of President Lansana Conte, military sources reported here.

The sources told an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent in Conakry last night that Colonel Traore, 50, had been seized at one of his houses in Conakry about 3 p.m. yesterday, 17 hours after he led a group of soldiers in taking over the national radio station.

The coup was subsequently crushed by the Armed Forces, which remained loyal to Colonel Conte. The president returned yesterday afternoon from Lome, Togo, where he had been attending a West African economic summit.

The military sources said the other four members of the ruling Military committee for National Recovery (CMRN) arrested were from the Malinke ethnic group, like Colonel Traore. Colonel Conte, 51, is from the Soussou tribe.

These CMRN members arrested included Lancine Keita, who was replaced as defense minister in the December 1984 reshuffle in which Col. Traore was demoted to minister of state for education: Mamadou Mayo, minister of youth; Bakary Sako, governor of the western Dubreka Province; and Kiebe Oumar, governor of the eastern Boke Province.

Military sources said other leading figures arrested included Agriculture Minister Abraham Tabassan Keita; Ambassador to Gabon Mohamed Lamine Sako, a former minister; and Bahourou Conde, also a former minister and now a district official at Pita in central Guinea.

ANGOLA

Yugoslav President Begins Official Visit*MB051834 Luanda ANGOP in English 1600 GMT 5 Jul 85*

[Text] Luanda, July 5 (ANGOP)—President Radovan Vljakovic of Yugoslavia arrived in Luanda today for a two day official and friendly [words indistinct], at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

At the Luanda International Airport, he was met by President Dos Santos and members of the Politburo and Central Committee of the MPL Workers Party and government and later on he was given a resounding welcome by thousands of masses, composed of youth, workers, peasants, pioneers.

During his stay in Angola, Radovan Vljakovic, who is accompanied by an important delegation, including (?the) foreign affairs minister, will hold talks with President dos Santos on [words indistinct] affecting the [word indistinct] international actuality, with special emphasis on the forthcoming non-aligned (?ministerial) conference to be held in Luanda, from September 2 to 7.

Topics to be discussed by the two presidents also include the situation prevailing in southern Africa, in the light of South African increased aggression against independent southern African countries, the Namibian issue and the problem of apartheid.

President Rodovan Vljakovic has already visited Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania.

Begins Talks With Dos Santos*MB060532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jul 85*

[Text] High-level party and government delegations led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Radovan Vljakovic, president of the SFRY, began official talks at the Futungo de Belas, in Luanda, this afternoon.

The Angolan presidential delegation to the talks includes Comrades Lucio Lara, secretary for organization of the party Central Committee; Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, minister of the interior; Evaristo Domingos Kimba, minister of provincial coordination and agriculture; Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations; Jorge Flora, minister of construction; Carlos Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; Henriques da Silva, deputy minister of planning; and Francisco Romao, Angolan ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The delegation of Yugoslav President Radovan Vljakovic consists of Raid Dizdarevic, minister of foreign affairs; Ivan Kustrak, Yugoslav ambassador to Angola; Dusan Litvinovic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the Yugoslav Presidency; and Aleksander Psoncak, head of the African Department of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In their meeting the heads of state of Angolan and Yugoslavia and respective delegations will discuss issues related to the strengthening of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It is expected that the talks will also discuss the nonaligned ministerial conference to be held in Luanda from 2 to 7 September.

This evening the president of the Presidency of the SFRY and his delegation will be honored with a state banquet given by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Yugoslav head of state arrived in Luanda this morning on an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola. He arrived from Lusaka, the Zambian capital, where he (?held talks) in the framework of his tour which took him to Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

It will be recalled that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made a friendly visit to Yugoslavia in 1984, which was the turning point in the relations between the two countries. New areas of economic cooperation were then discusses and future cooperation in other areas was planned.

Dos Santos Speaks at Banquet*MB060757 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0504 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, during a banquet in honor of Yugoslav President Radovan Vljakovic in Luanda on 5 July — recorded]

[Text] Comrade Radovan Vljakovic, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, members of your delegation, comrades: On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and myself, I would like to express our deepest satisfaction for receiving such an important delegation, headed by Comrade President Radovan Vljakovic, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the People's Republic of Angola. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for accepting our invitation to visit our country. I hope that this visit will enable you to obtain a closer view of our reality and our commitment to defending our territorial integrity, independence, and other victories attained by our people. We are certain that this visit will strengthen our traditional relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation. There are similar aspects in the histories of our peoples, who had to heroically and courageously fight for the defense of their freedom and their independence, which have always served as a base for the good understanding between our parties and states.

Our friendship was built in the struggle and proven in those most difficult moments preceding our independence, when the imperialist forces wanted at all costs to frustrate the just aspirations of the Angolan people. Josef Broz Tito and Agostinho Neto, those two unforgettable presidents, two unequalled figures in the histories of our respective countries, knew then how to deal with the

requirements of the moment and build through concrete and consistent acts the existing friendship, continuing and consolidating that friendship on a concrete basis strengthened by mutually advantageous economic cooperation between our two countries.

Thus, we see your visit as very significant for our relations, and it takes place at a time when we are making final preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda in September. The Angolan Government is engaged in the successful preparation of this great event, and it hopes that it will strengthen cohesion among the member-countries as well as the principles of nonalignment, a greater solidarity with the peoples, and a greater understanding of the problems threatening peace, freedom, and the independence of the southern African countries.

Dear comrade president: More than 20 years have elapsed since the greater portion of African countries attained political independence, and 10 since the dismantlement of the Portuguese colonial empire, thanks to the prolonged and difficult armed struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau. However, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola remain endangered because the South African regime continues its policy of aggression which began with our independence.

This climate of undeclared war in which we live covers almost all countries in Southern Africa, and it focuses with greatest intensity on Angola and Mozambique, negatively interfering with the tasks of economic and social reconstruction in these countries. The puppet armed gangs fit within this context. They act in southern Africa as racist South Africa's complementary forces, carrying out terrorist actions against defenseless people and vitally important economic infrastructures and targets, under the guidance of the South African Government in a vain attempt to make them an integral part of peace negotiation process currently underway.

The racist South Africa-backed puppet forces acting in our country oppose the fundamental interests of the Angolan people, and in reality they amount to no more than the leftovers of the traitors of our noble struggle for national independence, which began under the leadership of the MPLA. That military intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and the occurrences of the last few weeks, such as the sabotage attempt on the Malongo petroleum installations, and the incursion of South African military forces into the Angolan territory, under the pretext of persecuting SWAPO combatants, the meeting of counterrevolutionary groups from Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and others, who act with the support of South African and U.S. political forces, and the U.S. Government's attempts at reshaping (?the Clark amendment), are facts which demonstrate the lack of seriousness, bad faith, and the hostile policies of the parties with whom we have been holding talks.

The apartheid leaders have [words indistinct] in the hope that the subversion which they feed to satisfy imperialist designs will subdue the region's sovereign countries so that their policy of forming a constellation of puppet states may become reality. However, it is an illusion to think that [words indistinct] elements

of the Angolan Government, in the talks for a just and lasting peace in the region, may signify weakness on the part of Angola.

Those who believe that the increase of all kinds of aid to gangs which are already condemned by history will make the MPLA-Labor Party alter its progressive political line and the contents of its program in any way are also deluding themselves. We are not belligerent; we are resorting to war due to the imperative need to defend our sovereignty and the interests of our people and by seeking peace and understanding among the peoples as factors of regional and global stability. To this end, Angola has presented constructive proposals, such as the general platform for negotiations sent to the UN secretary general on 17 November 1984.

However, the hostile attitude of the other parties has made us suspend talks with South Africa and the United States. We will restart those contacts when we have (?convincing) proof of the seriousness and good faith of the other parties seeking a global accord on Namibia's independence, and peace and security in southern Angola. In this context [words indistinct] to intensify measures to force the Pretoria regime to implement Resolution 435/78 and abolish apartheid, the cause of unstable situation experienced in southern Africa.

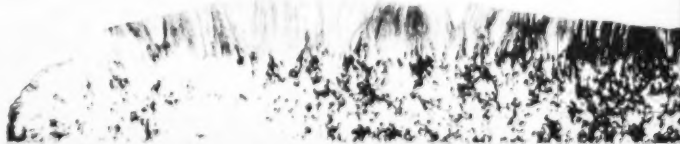
I would like to express the desire that the international community adopt rather more coherent measures regarding the apartheid regime so that its leaders may conform their behavior to international coexistence norms, is it possible to deal sensibly with national and international issues.

Comrade president: It is not the problems of our region alone that worry us. The economic situation of the so-called Third World countries is dramatic, despite the fact that they have the potential to ensure a better life to their respective peoples. The industrialized countries use their relations with the underdeveloped countries to make them ever poorer and force them into subordination and dependency.

To this end, they use their technology as a means to apply pressure, by increasing the value of that technology compared to the material resources which they receive. The differences are enormous. The foreign debt of the so-called Third World countries to the Western industrialized countries reaches colossal sums.

The People's Republic of Angola supports the developing countries' efforts to diminish their economic dependency by creating regional organizations aimed at economic integration based on the renewed negotiation of [word indistinct], the elimination of the foreign debt, trade through most just and (?profitable) means, and also beginning the groundwork for reciprocal cooperation.

Dear comrade president: it is precisely in the underdeveloped countries that the need for peace is indispensable, leading to an improvement in the standard of living of our people, the majority of whom live in precarious conditions, thus permitting the development of conflicts artificially created by international imperialism, which, because it aspires to world hegemony, resorts to [words indistinct] and its power to destroy the people's aspirations to a truly free and socially sound life.



The pockets of tension in the Gulf area today represent the greatest threat to world peace, which humanity so desires. The acceleration of the arms' race and ever more sophisticated weapons endanger the life of the human species. It is obvious that all sensible politicians have the duty to seek universal peace and harmony. [Passage indistinct] our firm commitment to contribute toward understanding among nations, especially through strengthening the unity and cohesion of the nonaligned countries. Allow me, your excellency, to request the strengthening of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our peoples. I sincerely wish you a pleasant stay among us.

Thank you.

The struggle continues: Victory is certain.

UNITA To Increase Activity in Cabinda Enclave

HK070054 Hong Kong AFP in English 0049 GMT 7 July 85

[Text] Paris, July 7 (AFP) — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said Saturday it would step-up its guerrilla activities in the Cabinda enclave, where the U.S. oil company Gulf-Chevron operates.

A communique received here from Jamba, the movement's headquarters in southern Angola, said UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) "will not however aim at the interest of any particular company".

Last May, Angolan troops killed two South African soldiers in the enclave and captured one, who said they were on a sabotage mission. The Pretoria government, which supports UNITA, said however they were there to monitor the activities of South African and Namibian nationalist groups.

BOTSWANA

Talks With RSA on Incursions To Begin 25 Jul

MB051310 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] It has been confirmed by the secretary for external affairs, Mr Garebomono that talks will begin between Botswana and South Africa on 25 July in Pretoria. The meeting will discuss cross-border incursions, with particular emphasis on the recent raid of Gaborone by units of the South African Army. A meeting between Botswana and South Africa on the issue was first announced by the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe on her return from the United Nations where she had successfully protested against the raid to the Security Council. Botswana's delegation to the meeting has not been finalized but is likely that it will comprise those who had been had previous talks with South Africa: the minister of external affairs, Dr Chiepe; minister of presidential affairs, Mr Kedikiwe; the commander of the Botswana Defense Force, Major-General Mompoti Merafe; the commissioner of police, Mr Hirschfield; the internal secretary to the president, Mr Mogae; and the secretary of external affairs, Mr Garebomono.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Sends Congratulations to Shevardnadze

MB051056 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs, has congratulated Eduard Shevardnadze for his appointment to the post of USSR minister of foreign affairs.

In his message, Joaquim Chissano expressed the belief that both countries will continue to strengthen their friendship, bilateral cooperation, and solidarity for the benefit of their peoples.

Renamo Members Surrounded by Government Forces

MB051915 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] About 300 members of the Renamo movement in Mozambique are reported to have been surrounded by government troops near Maputo since Tuesday. According to reports, the siege is underway about 30 km west of the capital, at its only water pumping station, which the Renamo members were about to attack. So far there has been no official statement on the attack.

SOUTH AFRICA

BEELD Examines Relations With 'Fickle' U.S.

MB070900 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 28 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial: "USA and Us"]

[Text] Are South Africa and America, after 4 years of "constructive engagement," on the brink of a split? This question is being discussed very seriously on both sides of the Atlantic at present.

After initial confusion over the campaign being conducted in America against South Africa at the moment, a feeling has grown among the South African public — even among a good few businessmen and economists — of "let them do what they wish and get done with it." This attitude has come about in part due to a renewed realization of how fickle an ally America can be: How much trust can one place on good relations with a country whose administration follows one policy while its legislators follow another? A complaint which numerous other countries have had in the past.

In many circles, apparently, the view is that no matter how "constructive" America's relations with South Africa may seem to be, when the crunch comes, it is only South Africa itself which can guarantee its survival. Perhaps the incidents in Cabinda and Gaborone should be seen in this light.

There are signs that Washington is again thinking very deeply about future policy options. Should not South Africa be following a policy which strengthens the hand of others who would like

good relations with it — rather than, out of disillusionment, to play into the hands of those who are out to isolate it?

Government To Negotiate With USSR Over Ship
MB041740 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 1700 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] South Africa and the Soviet Union are at present negotiating a settlement of a claim for the salvaging of the research ship *Afrikaner*, which went adrift after encountering rudder problems in March this year.

The ship was subsequently taken in tow by a Soviet trawler, *Star of the Black Sea*.

Reactor Begins Operating at Koeberg Station
MB070913 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
 0830 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The second reactor at Koeberg power station was began operating early this morning, following the issue of a licence by the Atomic Energy Corporation. Tests are now being carried out on the reactor before the unit starts generating power.

A spokesman for Escom [Electricity Supply Commission] says the reactor will probably be operating at full capacity by October. Reactor No 1 was brought back into operation last month after it had been closed down due to the presence of iron particles in the system.

ZAMBIA

Ministry Statement on SFRY Leader's Visit
MB051858 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
 1800 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Zambia and Yugoslavia have called for more pressure on racist South Africa to force the regime to abandon its apartheid policy and give independence to Namibia. The two countries have also agreed on the need for South Africa to implement Resolution 435 on Namibia, in talks between the Yugoslav delegation led by Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Zambian delegation, led by President Kaunda, at State House on Wednesday. According to a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the two states also discussed the problems facing the developing countries, particularly high interest rates, which have affected the balance of payments.

ZIMBABWE

Further on National Election Results, Reaction
MB060655 Harare Domestic Service in English
 0600 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF is heading for a landslide victory in the first general election since independence. With results declared

in 75 out of the 79 constituencies early today, the ruling party had won 61 seats and PF-ZAPU 14. The other minority parties, the United African National Council, the NDU [National Democratic Union] and the NFZ [National Front of Zimbabwe] have failed to [word indistinct]. They have not won a single seat between them. The results so far suggest a final 64-15 victory for ZANU-PF.

In the Highfield constituency, the first secretary and president of the ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe polled a massive 63,588 votes. He beat the PF-ZAPU candidate, Comrade Ruth Chinamano, who polled 2,360 votes. His deputy, Comrade Simon Muzenda, also defeated his challenger in Gweru Urban, while in Glen View, Comrade Idah Mashonganyika beat the UANC [United African National Council] leader, Bishop Able Muzorewa. In Magwegwe, the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, also defeated his challenger.

The ruling party won in the following constituencies: Mashonaland East Province: Highfield constituency, Harare, Chinamhora, Mugakose, Chitungwiza, Dzivaresekwa, Glenview, Manyame, Wedza, Marondera, Goromonzi, Mbare, Mudzi, Mukuvisi, Murehwa North, Mutoko, and Zengeza; Mashonaland Central Province: Bindura-Shava, Mount Darwin, Guruve, Mazowe, and Rushinga; Mashonaland West Province: Chegutu East, Chegutu West, Kadoma, Karoi, Makonde East, Makonde West, Makonde North; Masvingo Province: Bikita, Chivi, Chiredzi North, Chiredzi South, Gutu North, Gutu South, Mwenezi, Ndanga East, Ndangu-Zimuto; Midlands Province: Charter East, Chirumanzi, Gokwe East, Gokwe West, Shurugwi, Zvishavane, Mberengwe North; Manicaland Province: Buhera North, Buhera South, Chimanimani, Makoni East, Makoni West, Mutare East, Mutare Urban, Mutare West, Mutasa and Nyanga.

PF-ZAPU won in the following constituencies: Gwanda, Matobo, Beitbridge, Bulilima-Mangwe, Mzingwane, Nyamandlovu, Hwange-Tsholotsho, Lupane West, Nkayi, Mpopima, Pelindaba, Mofisa, Magwegwe, and Binda.

Results from Murehwa South, Mberengwa South, Chipinga, and Bulawayo are still to come.

Elections Called 'Free, Fair'
MB051412 Harare Domestic Service in English
 1400 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Zimbabwe's first postindependence elections this week were held free and fair by the Electoral Supervisory Commission. Presenting its preliminary report to the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, the commission said the registration of votes and the present exercise had been conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner. The chairman of the commission, Professor Walter Kamba, informed Comrade Banana that all agents are satisfied with the manner in which the elections were held.

Banana on New Government

*MB071147 Harare Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has formally invited ZANU-PF's first secretary and president, Comrade Robert Mugabe, to form a new government. The invitation made at State House today, follows ZANU-PF's landslide victory in the recent general election. The ZANU-PF won 63 of 79 common roll seats contested for in the election. PF-ZAPU won 15 and ZANU-Sithole one. Comrade Banana said knowing the exceptional qualities that Comrade Mugabe possesses, he is confident Zimbabweans can look forward to another exciting 5 years of national development. He called on minority parties to join hands with the majority and rally behind the prime minister and the people's government.

Yesterday the prime minister told newsmen at his residence that he will soon announce a new government, which he said would be committed to the implementation of the party's socialist policies.

Comrade Banana congratulated the electorate for what he described as their most responsible conduct in choosing their representatives. He said the Electoral Supervisory Commission was unanimous in its verdict that the election was free and fair and a democratic and genuine expression of the voters' choice.

Mugabe Gives News Conference

*MB070514 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has vowed to scrap immediately the 20 seats reserved for whites in the country's parliament addressing his first news conference in Harare since his ruling ZANU-PF Party's landslide win in the general election. Mr Mugabe attacked the country's British-drafted Constitution, saying it insulted the nearly 8 million blacks by giving the 100,000 white minority 20 parliamentary seats until 1990.

The Constitution, which expires in 1990, stipulates that the white seats cannot be abolished before mid-1987, and then only on a vote of 70 members of parliament.

Mandate To Impose 1-Party State

*MB070534 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] In Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has given his first press conference after his landslide victory in the elections. His ZANU-PF party won 63 of the 79 seats contested. Mr Mugabe says the Zimbabwean people have given him a mandate to declare a 1-party state. Peter Thornicroft was at the press conference.

[Thornicroft] Mr Mugabe looked tired but elated at his party's massive victory. He said a 1-party form of government favored development and progress, and Zimbabwe could not tolerate

groups of people (such) as the Klu Klax Klan or the Red Brigade who are allowed to operate in Western countries, with multiparty systems. He also said whites who were not reconciled to the new order would be found out by what they said and did, and would have to leave Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe said opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose ZAPU party won only 14 of 80 common roll seats, would have to be dealt with, if he and ZAPU continued to support criminals and dissidents in Matabeleland.

[Announcer] Mr Mugabe has hit out at the British-drawn Constitution, which set aside 20 seats for the white population. He said if he cannot find ways to change the Constitution in parliament, he is not prepared to wait another 5 years before making his party and its government into a 1-party state.

[Begin Mugabe recording] A mere 32,000 whites can return 30 MP's. They are given, by virtue of that Constitution, 20 seats. We even got more than that in Highfield. I am entitled therefore to 20 seats, I think, in parliament. [words indistinct] [End recording]

Mugabe on Matabeleland Voters

*MB080557 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says only ZANU-PF leaders will be appointed in the new government. Addressing thousands of party supporters in Zangeze yesterday, Comrade Mugabe stressed that he will not include members of minority parties in the new government to be announced soon. He told the gathering, his first address since his party, ZANU-PF, scored a landslide victory in the recent general election, that the coalition of 1980 had shown that PF-ZAPU is not committed to unity and development of the country. This, he said, was proved by the emergence of dissidents and other antigovernment elements.

However, the prime minister did not say whether he will appoint white members of parliament to the new cabinet. He said the peace that prevailed in Matabeleland showed that dissidents are being controlled and instructed by ZAPU. Comrade Mugabe said if the dissident menace continues, ZAPU will not survive much longer. He said the new government will not forget Matabeleland in its development program, because the party knows that the people in that area were intimidated by dissidents to vote for ZAPU. He said his party will instruct new members of parliament to report regularly to the people to ensure maximum representation in the House of Assembly.

ZANU-PF secured 63 seats in the house. PF-ZAPU won 15, while ZANU-Sithole has only one seat. The other 20 seats are shared by the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe and the Independent Zimbabwe Group.

Nkomo on Mugabe's Actions

AB071210 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 7 (AFP) — Zimbabwe's main opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, today accused Prime Minister Robert

Mugabe of pushing the country into polarized ethnic camps in the wake of national elections characterized by voting along clear tribal lines.

"The prime minister is saying things which are dividing the people of Zimbabwe," said Mr Nkomo in response to statements by Mr Mugabe yesterday calling for a 1-party state and the end of Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) party.

"He is just being divisive. That is not how a leader should act," Mr Nkomo said in a telephone interview from his home in Bulawayo, the center of his Matabeleland stronghold.

Mr Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) won 63 of 79 parliamentary seats up for election in voting earlier this week. Fifteen seats went to ZAPU in the Matabeleland provinces where Zimbabwe's Ndebele-speaking minority, which backs ZAPU, live. ZANU is supported by the Shona majority.

The final seat went to a tiny splinter ZANU group headed Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr Nkomo angrily denounced Mr Mugabe's suggestions yesterday that ZAPU should be outlawed, asking "does he want to ban ZAPU, the right to have parties that we both fought for?"

He said allegations by Mr Mugabe that ZAPU organized rebel dissidents to keep the people of Matabeleland under his political control were "nonsense... it is a pity for a man who is prime minister to say things he knows is not true."

Smith on Nkomo Alliance

*MB071219 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith says he is not surprised by ZANU-PF's landslide victory in the Zimbabwean election. Smith's Conservative Alliance won 15 of the 20 white seats 9 days ago. Smith says he predicted the victory, but has emphasized what he called the tribal pattern in the voting trend. This resulted in Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party getting most of the Ndebele vote, and Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF getting the majority of the Shona vote. Smith says there is a basis for the united front called for by Nkomo but he reiterated that this does not mean he wants to align himself with Nkomo. He says his appeal is for a united front of the whole country.

Mugabe Pledges 'Full Support' to Mozambique

*MB071157 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] Robert Mugabe, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, yesterday said in a news conference that his country will continue to give full support to Mozambique, including military support. Within our limitations, we will give all possible support in accordance with our human resources and our financial capabilities, Prime Minister Mugabe said. He was quoted by Alves Gomes, our envoy to Harare. Robert Mugabe stressed that the decision to give military support to Mozambique means that Zimbabwe is protecting its own interests.